

# MANUFACTURERS' RECORD

A WEEKLY SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL, RAILROAD AND FINANCIAL NEWSPAPER

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## Manufacturers' Record.

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BALTIMORE, MAY 10, 1906.

In a letter to the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD Governor Newton C. Blanchard of Baton Rouge, La., says:

The MANUFACTURERS' RECORD deserves the cordial support of the entire South for the great good it is accomplishing for this section.

### COUNTRY'S LAWS UNCHANGED.

In apparent effort to push through that travesty upon law and justice known as the Hepburn bill for national regulation of railroad rates, a special message was sent last week to Congress embodying alleged discoveries by the bureau of corporations of the National Department of Commerce and Labor. The immediate effect of the message seems to have been merely the raising of a question of personal veracity or of personal knowledge and the elucidation of the theme of the man with the muck-rake. Meanwhile nothing has happened to change a single law on the statute books covering any possible case involved in the message, and nothing has been done indicating that the laws of the United States are to be enforced any more vigorously than they have been since the turn of the century.

### COTTONSEED INTERESTS.

Letters received from representatives of the cottonseed-oil industry reflecting conditions during the past year are published on other pages of this week's issue of the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD. Two or three messages in the letters personal to us and gratifying follow:

F. C. Dunn, secretary and treasurer Lenoir Oil & Ice Co., Kinston, N. C.:

We desire to say that we think the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD has been the greatest

agency in advertising and advancing the material interests of the South in all lines, and you have our best wishes for your continued success and usefulness.

Dr. L. H. Irby, president and treasurer Woodruff Cotton Oil Co., Woodruff, S. C.:

We thank you for the interest you are manifesting in behalf of the cotton-oil industry, and we feel sure that much good will result from your efforts, together with those being put forward by the oil-mill people themselves.

R. N. Bond, secretary and treasurer Brownsville Cotton Oil Co., Brownsville, Tenn.:

We are glad to see the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD take such an interest in the cottonseed-oil business, as well as all other enterprises calculated to advance the interests of the South. We think it is doing more for the advancement of the South today than any other journal.

L. S. LeClercq, secretary Paris Oil & Cotton Co., Paris, Texas:

We are very much pleased to note the interest your publication is showing in the matter of the cottonseed-oil business of the South.

Advertisements of Southern localities offering special advantages for the location of manufacturing enterprises will be found on pages 60, 70 and 71.

### RAILROADS REFLECT PROSPERITY.

The prosperity of the South continues to be strongly reflected in the earnings of its railroad companies. Statements covering 14 important lines show increases in gross earnings during the period elapsing since July 1 last averaging from 10 to 20 per cent., excepting three lines on which the increase was less than 10 per cent. The Southern Railway, for instance, displays for this period a gain of over 10.5 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year, with which comparisons are made. The Atlantic Coast Line's gain is more than 13.4 per cent. and the Seaboard Air Line's increase exceeds 13.7 per cent., and it is noteworthy that the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac, which constitutes a narrow channel through which traffic to and from the Coast Line and the Seaboard systems flows, shows a gain of very nearly the same, the figures exhibiting something more than 13.9 per cent. The Chesapeake & Ohio and the Norfolk & Western, both of which handle considerable coal, display large increases in gross earnings, the former showing over 18.4 per cent. and the latter something more than 19.5 per cent. Indeed, this close approximation in the ratio of gain of railroads in similar territory deserves more than passing remark, for it is shown also in the case of the Central of Georgia and the Georgia Southern & Florida railways, each of which is enjoying an increase of a little more than 12 per cent. in its gross earnings.

Looking to the west of the mountains we find the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas-Pacific Railway with an increase of over 13.7 per cent. and the Alabama Great Southern Railroad showing more

than 14.4 per cent. gained. The Mobile & Ohio appears with something more than 12.5 per cent.; the Louisville & Nashville has over 8.7 per cent.; the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis more than 5.7 per cent., and the Illinois Central over 2.6 per cent.

Lines in the South west of the Mississippi river are displaying gains in gross about equal to those of the lines to the eastward of that waterway, and the indications for future traffic, both east and west, are most encouraging throughout all the Southern States. Moreover, the building of many new extensions and branches encourages the belief that the ratio of increase on the various important railways will be greater in the future than it is now. The different railroad companies are most active in all their work, and particularly in their efforts to achieve the greatest agricultural and industrial development possible along their lines.

### BALTIMORE AND THE PENNSYLVANIA.

The rapid industrial and railroad development of the South, emphasized by the facts presented in every issue of the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD, brings forcibly to attention the necessity of an increase in railroad facilities at Baltimore in order to prevent a further congestion of traffic here. The immense and rapidly-growing freight and passenger business between the North and the South passing through Baltimore is now forced to use the Pennsylvania tunnel. In effect, that tunnel is like the neck of an hourglass through which the sands of business must slowly pass, and until some plan for relieving this situation is carried out Baltimore and the railroads alike must suffer. It is to be hoped that the opposition of some of the people of this city to the plans recently proposed by the Pennsylvania Railroad will not result in seriously delaying this important work or of forcing the railroad to find some other means of handling its through business to the disadvantage of this community. It is true that no great enterprise of this character, involving, as such an undertaking would, the expenditure of probably \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, can be carried out without being a disadvantage to some, but at times individual interests or individual preferences must necessarily give way before movements for the good of the whole community.

One of the opponents of the Pennsylvania's plans, in a newspaper discussion of this matter a few days ago, stated that it could easily wait until the meeting of the next legislature, two years hence, as that was but a short period in so important a matter. On the contrary, in these days of marvelous changes in business interests two years is a lifetime. No great concern, such as the Pennsylvania Railroad, can afford to wait when it sees its traffic increasing to such an extent as to threaten the most serious congestion, and Baltimore cannot afford to wait two years any more than the railroad can.

In considering great business matters of this kind most people are too prone to think only of the present, and to imagine that a railroad can work on the same basis two or three years hence as today, forgetting the fact that this country cannot stand still for a moment. We are moving at a pace which staggers the imagination as we attempt to study what is now being done and what the next few years must inevitably bring forth in expansion of traffic and increase in volume of business, especially between the South and the North. We forget sometimes that from now on every 10 years will see an increase in the population of this country greater than half of the present population of the whole South. In other words, we are practically adding to our population, as well as to our business interests, half the South every 10 years, or, changing it around, we are adding a population greater than the population of New England and of New York State combined, and the railroads of the country must try to keep up with the movement. Five or six years ago the Pennsylvania, foreseeing this situation, began the enormous expenditure of money now under way to practically duplicate the entire system, but before this duplication is completed the Pennsylvania, just as every other road, will have to make even broader plans for the future. This growth in railroad facilities is going on everywhere except at Baltimore, and the business people of this community will be very unwise if they do not meet the situation in a broad and liberal spirit without considering for the moment the question of permitting so important a matter to wait for two years.

### OGDENISM: BURGEOO AND SUCKERS.

Full of holes, the bottom fell out of the Ogden Movement at Lexington, Ky., last week. Two bright spots, however, shine forth from amidst the gloom accentuated by the more than usually spongy but somewhat querulous annual recital of John Wanamaker's New York partner. The two bright spots are the burgoo and barbecue and the angling match of Governor Beckham of Kentucky and Governor Folk of Missouri. Lexington folk, like the folk of every other community which has been invited to entertain the "Conference," are undoubtedly beginning to ask themselves what it all meant and what became of the "thousands of distinguished visitors" that were to be present from all parts of the country. Their local papers, to be sure, did valiant work toward raising from bankers, merchants and saloonkeepers the funds absolutely required to entertain the thousands, and "met the efforts of malicious persons and publications to influence the minds of the people against the conference" by publishing such "plain, straightforward statements" as the following:

Many famous men will make addresses. Among the delegates all the great universities of the country will be represented. Among the speakers will be some of the most eminent men of the nation, whose names, as

stated, cannot yet be made public.

Nearby towns are making preparations to receive the overflow of delegates for whom Lexington will be unable to furnish accommodations.

It will probably be necessary for many who come to spend the night at Paris, Georgetown, Versailles or some of the other towns near Lexington.

By the night of the first day of the "Conference" "more than 350" guests—call it 351—had been registered at headquarters, John Wanamaker's New York partner bringing his bunch of 100-odd guests by a special train of 11 cars from New York. But the local papers must not be blamed for their straightforward statements or for the statement sent out from Lexington on May 1:

This conference, besides being composed of several hundred of the leading educators and philanthropists of America, has also under control of its Executive Committee a fund of \$10,000,000 donated by John D. Rockefeller, portions of which it is expected will be given during the conference to educational institutions in the South and probably to a number of those in Kentucky.

That sort of dollar-dangling stuff has been ladled out regularly in advance of the movement ever since 1902, when it went "marching through Georgia." But it no longer arouses the enthusiasm that once greeted it. Folks are onto its curves.

But to return to our mutton; that is to say, the burgoo and barbecue, which, with the gubernatorial fishing-match, appealed more strongly than anything else to the discriminating news instinct of that purveyor of facts, the New York Sun.

That world-renowned and distinguished educator, philanthropist, millionaire and orator, Gus Jaubert, presided over the feast. The burgoo alone required 150 pounds of beef, five cases of tomatoes, four bushels of potatoes and three dozen chickens. The result is thus set forth by the New York Sun:

The New Yorkers and the other delegates at the conference finished one 200-gallon and 150-gallon kettle of the burgoo, and also 1000 pounds of beef and 1000 pounds of mutton, besides a few shoats cooked in the barbecue pit.

In other words, each delegate, on the basis of the 350-odd registered, must have absorbed nearly a gallon of burgoo, nearly three pounds of beef and nearly three pounds of mutton, besides a sample of the shoats, which must have been plucked before they were thoroughly ripe. Is it any wonder that in prophetic but pessimistic spirit John Wanamaker's New York partner hinted at the dissolution of his movement thus:

I have been at work on this trip for some time and am almost exhausted. And there is no immediate opportunity for me to rest, as I have yet to conduct this party back to New York.

Still, in the light of the 350 gallons of burgoo and the 2000 pounds of beef and mutton, besides the few shoats, his additional statement that the conference "is a soul, more than a body," was the quintessence of side-splitting humor, making the presence of Mark Twain's old pastor an elegant superfluity, but throwing light upon the general theme of the grand oration—preceded by the solo "Sing, Sweet Bird of Spring"—of President Edwin A. Alderman of the University of Virginia:

When the soul of man is fainting he must get annexed to some great, unselfish idea.

Several fainting souls of the South, the orator might have added, have got annexed to the great idea of Ogdensism, but they are not feeling as happy about it as they thought they would.

The angling match, ah, that was a tragedy. Wednesday night John Wanamaker's New York partner asked:

Do we realize that this is the only popular

body existing in this land for the vindication of the intellectual rights of childhood in America—for the divine, inborn, human right to get an education?

Even the heavens wept at that, and wept so hard upon the roof that the orator had to suspend for a time while a lady played "My Old Kentucky Home" and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," the audience "joining in the chorus." Yet, with those solemn words, those conscience-searching phrases ringing in their ears, Governor Folk of Missouri and Governor Beckham of Kentucky, their oratory having been orated, did, deliberately, openly and in the sight of their fellow-men and fellow-women, hie them the next morning in old clothes and with rod and line to a lake outside the town, and there, neglectful of the holy cause, "the vindication of the intellectual rights of childhood in America," did engage in an angling match, a Kentucky Judge, of course, acting as referee "in the matter of baiting."

Statesmanship must find relaxation now and then, and boys must have their fling. But there is something cryptic in the New York Sun's statement that when the contestants came back to Lexington with their catch "there wasn't a sucker in the lot."

That may be a gentle delicate comment upon the circumambulatory statement of John Wanamaker's partner:

It has been very thoughtfully asked by intelligent friends and devoted supporters of this conference whether its mission is not accomplished and whether it should not adjourn sine die at this meeting.

The great and rapidly-expanding business life of the South has not been brought into the active relation with the conference that is positively demanded by the common interests of economics and education. Perhaps this is the crux of the whole situation.

Which, being interpreted by the knowing ones, means that the men of the South who are doing more for the education of the South than a thousand Ogden "conferences" could possibly do, and are doing it without any hurrah and without any department-store advertising trains and without making a specialty of the negro on erroneous lines, are not a lot of suckers or a lot of educational mendicants. The hurrah element, which has been such a reliance of Ogdensism in its prating about its support among "the best people" of the South, has been self-characterized this year in the action of former guests of Ogdensism. True to instincts which are not the instincts of the mass of people in the South, not the instincts of many earnest teachers who have thought to find in the "conferences" some help for education, not the instincts of State and municipal authorities or residents of communities which have been persuaded into entertaining the conference, not the instincts of men and women who refuse to see that they have been fooled, these guests have actually been found criticizing their host, Ogdensism, a process eminently genteel. One of them described as a New Yorker of Southern birth, who was with last year's Ogden's party, is quoted as follows:

Of course, it would never have done for me to print these things in my newspaper, because, in the first place, old Ogden controls the Wanamaker advertising, which is worth something to all the New York dailies, and then I was an invited guest of the party, and it wouldn't have looked well for me to be knocking them. If I had been foot-loose, I would have had my fun throwing sidelights on the trip. Some of the funniest sort of things have happened. I don't think the thing amounts to anything much one way or the other beyond an advertisement for the Wanamaker house.

If that had not been published in one of the newspapers of the Southern city which entertained the Ogden "confer-

ence" last year we could hardly believe that a Southern man had said it, nor can we believe that any reputable New York newspaper has been influenced to support the negro campaign of John Wanamaker's partner by any Wanamaker advertisement. But the interview suggests one question:

"As Ogdensism seems to be at such a loss about its future meeting-place in the South, why does not its executive office work up an invitation for its conference to meet again in one of the communities where it has already met and where it has been smoked out?"

Surely enough money has been planted and a sufficient number of Ogdensite touters have been landed in "institutions of learning" in or near those cities, to say nothing of \$400,000 or \$500,000 to be placed annually where it will "do the most good," to justify Ogdensism's hope that the labor for the invitation would not be in vain.

Meanwhile there has been rest for the weary this week at Hampton.

#### A GREAT INLAND WATERWAY.

Capt. Hugh R. Garden of New York writes to the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD as follows:

Like many other Americans, I will extend to you my thanks for your publication of the Intercoastal canal route, connecting the Mississippi and the Rio Grande. If you will continue the work so well begun by you in previous numbers of the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD, you will live to see the great inland navigation completed from Boston to the Rio Grande, and future generations will arise for the special purpose of calling you blessed.

Many projects for the advancement of the country through the development of the South advocated by the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD can hardly be accomplished during the lifetime of the present generation of workers on the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD. It is sufficient to know that they must be accomplished some day. But there is no reason to believe that in this category is the construction of the great inland waterway from Massachusetts to Mexico, linking a vast river system penetrating the greater portion of the United States. The plan involves really so little actual canal building and is so full of tremendous possibilities, or rather certainties, of material advantage, that the people of all parts of the country may well unite in bringing about prompt congressional action for carrying it out. Captain Garden, who for years has been an advocate of this practical undertaking, knows full well its potentialities and is eminently qualified to be a leader for their realization. At the moment a committee of congressmen, deeply interested in the purpose of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress to bring about liberal appropriations for the improvement of the country's waterways, have been studying the situation in the neighborhood of Norfolk, and their investigation must have a direct bearing upon the plan connecting by an inland route Hampton Roads and the Carolina sounds. This is but a link in the proposed great chain, and another link is the route between the Mississippi and the Rio Grande, which is to be furthered by the meeting at Lake Charles, La., May 22. The meeting should be well attended, not only by the Texans and Louisianians immediately interested, but also by progressive representatives of other Gulf States, of the Eastern seaboard and of the great interior of the Mississippi valley. Properly pushed, the plan should be well toward completion within five years.

#### SAN FRANCISCO'S NECESSITY.

Sixteen days after the San Francisco earthquake official announcement was made that the supply of food available for the thousands of suffering men, women and children of the stricken city would last but ten days. There should be no legitimate reason for such an appalling prospect, and it cannot be taken as a reflection upon the generous instincts of the people of this country and the rest of the world. At the moment of the disaster there was a world-wide practical demonstration of a purpose to respond promptly and liberally to the urgent cry for immediate relief of the inhabitants of San Francisco, and to maintain the relief as long as it should be needed, not merely for a week or for a month, but, if necessary, for six months. But somewhat of a chill upon the natural instincts of humanity presently came about through shilly-shallying with offers of help from abroad, through a well-intended, though inopportune, attempt to saddle upon the situation a movement for reinforcing the Red Cross, and, in that connection, through a delegated obtrusion upon the devastated city of professional philanthropy and sociological faddism. The reinforcing and the professionalism, when timely, may be earnest enough in their way, but the people of the country naturally ask why should a New Yorker have been shunted upon San Francisco in its emergency, and why should the attempt have been made to impose the Red Cross machinery upon a committee of San Franciscans whose members had shown themselves fully capable of attending to the business at hand? The natural embarrassment following this characteristic crisis-bungling was of small moment compared with the effect upon hundreds of thousands of persons of the knowledge that the fruits of their generosity were to be "organized." The good folks who give countenance to schemes of mechanical, measured "philanthropy" doubtless are unaware that a great mass of their fellows are not in sympathy with them, or that nothing can be more effective as a dampener of real charity than the feeling that its manifestations are to be organized by the "philanthropy" which sometimes uses as much money to oil its machinery—that is, to pay the salaries of secretaries, agents, etc.—as in giving relief.

The San Francisco committee, in co-operation with the army, had all the organization necessary to meet the situation without the intrusion of "organized charity," and it is believed that the intrusion, circumstanced as it was, is largely responsible for the plight now threatening San Francisco. Renewed and more vigorous efforts are, therefore, called for for the relief of San Francisco. The South, especially, should be active to that end. Relief by "organization" will, of course, dribble along, but perhaps the surest means of reaching the necessity that must certainly exist for several weeks yet is for church bodies, fraternal associations and business organizations to get in touch with known representatives of similar bodies in San Francisco and use them as the channels for the distribution of their contributions. The bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, have done something of the kind in urging their great following to send their money through the Board of Missions and similar action has been taken by other church authorities. Thus has been marked out the correct lines for real,



telling benevolence. The lines should be extended in many directions at once. San Francisco calls for help.

#### MAKING ONE'S SELF KNOWN.

Folks who regard the metropolis of New England as being at all decadent in a material way, and who, at the same time, desire to have a model form of advertisement of their community, should study a broadside circulated by the Boston *Globe*. This puts in attractive typographical shape certain assertions as to the leadership of Boston calculated to set the people to thinking. One is that there are more people living within an hour's ride of Boston's stores, the number being 3,089,159, than within the same distance of any other American city with the exception of New York. The total steam and electric mileage within 50 miles of the city is 4346; one-twentieth of the wealth of the United States is within the same distance, the per capita wealth of the city being \$1942; the average earnings of the population of Massachusetts are 73 cents a day as against 40 cents a day for the population of the United States, and one-fifth of the savings of the people of the United States is in the Massachusetts savings and co-operative banks. Granting the accuracy of these estimates, the main point to be considered is not so much what Boston is as why anybody should feel moved to advertise its greatness as a suggestion of its opportunities. The moral is, if Boston can derive benefit from such advertisement, how much more so can many a Southern community whose history is still before it, to be made by an intelligent presentation of its advantages and opportunities through channels direct to individuals and corporations knowing full well how to avail themselves of legitimate openings?

#### COTTON YARNS PASSING.

From Germany comes the opinion that, though Germany and England are making strenuous efforts to promote cotton culture in their colonies, the movement makes slow headway and is not likely soon to become a factor in the world's markets. From Lancashire comes a statement of Mr. J. A. Hutton of the British Cotton-Growers' Association to the effect that results of efforts to promote the association's plans "was a disgrace to Lancashire," which was playing with the question. From Massachusetts comes the statement that the cotton mill in New England is relatively worth more now than for the last 20 years, and that the Northern mill has less to fear in the future from Southern competition than at any time in the past two decades. From Amoy, China, comes a United States consular statement that the whole of the northern portion of China has been taking more cotton manufactures from the United States during the past year than has ever been taken before, and that the anti-American boycott in Amoy had practically no effect upon the American cotton trade, for the reason that what American cotton goods are sold there are not recognized as American goods. So, with the Southern planting season well advanced, retire the cotton yarns which are annually spun about the time of the beginning of the movement of the new crop or the beginning of planting. The yarns will now be placed in moth balls for preservation until next September.

In acknowledging the receipt of some pamphlets bearing on the South, Mr. Henry G. Halloran, 15 State street, Boston, writes the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD:

The book on Southern iron and coal is an eye-opener, as living so far North we only hear of Pennsylvania as an iron and steel center, and my interest grows every time I think of your interesting article. Expect to be in Alabama in a few weeks. Would like to have 10 copies of each of the books you sent. I shall place them where they will do the most good for the South.

Mr. A. C. Stansill of the Roanoke branch of the Smith-Courtney Company, supplies and machinery, Richmond, Va., writes to the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD as follows:

In this firm the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD is consulted as regularly as the morning newspaper, and we find that it gives information of new enterprises in our immediate vicinity even before we hear of them in our office. We must congratulate you upon publishing the best industrial paper in the United States.

In a letter to the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD Mr. C. R. Kitchell, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Galveston, Texas, writes:

I wish very much to say that your editorial published in the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD of April 26 on the greatness of Texas has been read with admiration for your publication. Your strong words are not overdrawn, and the article proved to me the liberal, inspiring position taken by your publication for the full and complete development of the great South.

McPherson & Co., bankers, Cuthbert, Ga., referring to the April 5 issue of the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD containing the views of Southern bankers as to the 1906 cotton acreage, write:

We thank you heartily for the marked copy of the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD and felicitate you upon the issue. It is brimful of good things and bubbling over with the chronicle of Southern progress and enterprise.

Messrs. Camp & Carnes, Lima, Ohio, write to the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD:

We get and peruse very many copies of the best scientific, industrial and financial journals of our country and some foreign ones. Experience teaches us that yours is the equal of the best.

#### A MODEL CORRESPONDENT.

There is a boy in Kentucky bound to be heard of as a man for the good of his people if he be not spoiled in the growing. In a letter of March 30 to the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD he wrote:

"Will you please send me clippings from some of your old papers concerning the natural resources or development, the need of immigration or some reasons why the negro does not answer the needs of the South. I have the pamphlet concerning the Italians, written by Hon. Charles Scott of Rosedale, Miss., and that is where I saw your paper advertised. I am just a schoolboy on debate the last of May, but will you please send it to me immediately?"

Some material giving the boy in condensed form some of the information he desired was sent him, together with the following suggestions:

"Your letter indicates that you are capable of benefiting yourself by the debate. Let us suggest that you will, perhaps, make a good point by getting together for your speech facts about the natural resources of your town and county, what inducements are offered there in agriculture and manufacturing for immigrants and what recent newcomers have accomplished."

The boy was also advised that after studying the material he should do his own thinking on the subject.

In acknowledging this and thanking the

MANUFACTURERS' RECORD for the material and for the advice the boy wrote:

"I am aware that few business men, as a rule, will waste much time with a schoolboy, and that makes me appreciate your remarks very much."

Then the boy was told:

"We appreciate your second letter, and must tell you that few business men regard as wasted the time they may give for the encouragement of a schoolboy who writes as you do to them."

This boy's letters are reproduced because they are so radically and refreshingly different from hundreds of letters received by the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD on the same line, and not always from boys, either. It has become a growing custom, gratifying in many respects, for editors, magazinites, essayists, orators, college students and schoolboys in all parts of the country, desiring accurate and up-to-date information about the South for use in their productions, to call frequently and liberally upon the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD for material. In a number of instances, perhaps, they are not subscribers, else with a little care in preserving special articles appearing weekly in our issues, they would have at hand the facts required by them. Many of them, too, want material which we may not have published minutely enough for them or in the desired form. All reasonable demands are promptly met in the hope that thereby greater and greater interest in the South may be developed and more practical attention be given to its advancement; printed statements are promptly mailed or some pains are taken in the preparation of manuscript letters, often to the extent of 2000 or 3000 words, to meet the requests.

Not infrequently there are discouragements about this task. We have enough interest in our correspondence of this kind, especially when it goes to professional orators, statesmen and other men of note, as well as great journalists, to go to some trouble to trace its use. Not infrequently we find that our work is being vigorously carried on by unacknowledged proxy; that not merely the facts, but the phraseologies, indeed, of the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD are given to readers or hearers by correspondents without a hint of their origin. Usually such a failure to observe the proprieties is accompanied by neglect to acknowledge the receipt of the material. In that the recipients differ from the Kentucky schoolboy, and they, perhaps, need more than the boy to take to heart the advice that after studying the material they do their own thinking on the subject.

#### JACKSONVILLE.

During the past year 113 companies, with an aggregate capital stock of \$12,664,000, were organized under the laws of Florida and established their business and headquarters at Jacksonville. In the same period the capital stock of the banks of the city increased from \$975,000 to \$2,025,000, their surplus from \$357,000 to \$479,259 and their deposits from \$6,522,849 to \$10,024,789, the increase in resources being partly due to the organization during the year of four banks with an aggregate capital stock of \$1,200,000. Among the new industries established were fertilizer factories, sand-lime brick plants, bottling works and leather factories. The bank clearings amounted to \$60,000,000, and the value of foreign imports was \$633,890, an increase of more than \$400,000 over the preceding year. The shipments of lumber amounted to 219,923,933 feet, an increase of more than 31,000,000 feet, and the shipments of naval stores amounted to 324,633 packages, an increase of nearly 60,000 packages. These are some of the facts about the progressive city of Jacksonville indi-

cating its steady advance. Other facts showing why it is to become much greater are set forth in a book, "Jacksonville and Florida Facts, 1905-1906," prepared for the Jacksonville Board of Trade by its secretary, Charles H. Smith. The book is artistically illustrated with half-tone views of public and private buildings of the city, and contains a mass of succinct information not only about Jacksonville, but also about Florida.

#### THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

During the first eight months of the present season Col. Henry G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, shows that the amount of cotton brought into sight was 9,900,828 bales, a decrease under the same period last year of 1,633,620 bales; the exports were 5,615,518 bales, a decrease of 1,348,898 bales; the takings were, by Northern spinners, 2,040,012 bales, an increase of 119,343; by Southern spinners, 1,731,516 bales, an increase of 61,828 bales. During the 246 days of the present season up to May 4 the amount brought into sight was 9,981,839 bales, a decrease of 1,659,837 bales; the exports were 5,686,778 bales, a decrease of 1,372,308 bales, and the takings were, by Northern spinners, 2,063,963 bales, an increase of 116,485 bales, and by Southern spinners, 1,760,516 bales, an increase of 64,087 bales.

#### COTTON MEETINGS.

Within the next 10 days several meetings bearing upon different phases of cotton are to be held. At Asheville next week the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association is to hold its annual meeting, and simultaneously at Atlanta the convention of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association will meet. During the week of May 21 the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers will meet at Philadelphia, Pa., and in conjunction with it there is to be an exhibit of knitting machines and of accessories to the trade.

#### ST. FRANCIS IMPROVEMENT.

In advance of the fourth annual meeting of the St. Francis River Improvement Association at Caruthersville, May 14 and 15, the association, which has already done so much for the upbuilding of the eastern sections of Arkansas and Missouri, has issued an attractive circular which ought to be enough to insure an enthusiastic gathering and well-sustained co-operation of a large number of landowners and others for the furthering of measures in Congress for the redemption of a fertile territory at a cost of \$2,000,000.

#### WILMINGTON.

All lines of business during the past year at Wilmington, N. C., represented \$45,737,000, an increase of nearly \$8,000,000 over the preceding year, according to reports made at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. New buildings and improvements during the year amounted to about \$1,000,000. In the past five years the population of the city has increased from 20,000 to 30,000.

#### WEST VIRGINIA CEMENTS.

One of the most valuable contributions to the development of the natural resources of any Southern State is the latest volume of the West Virginia Geological Survey on the clays, limestones and cements of the State.\* It has been prepared by Prof. G. P. Grimsley, who, through the newspaper and technical press, has already called attention to the possibilities of West Virginia in this respect, and to whose efforts are traceable the es-

\*West Virginia Geological Survey, Vol. III. Clays, Limestones and Cements. By G. P. Grimsley, assistant State geologist. Published at Morgantown, W. Va., by Dr. I. C. White, State geologist. Price \$1.50.

tablishment of two cement-manufacturing enterprises in West Virginia, which are really but a beginning of great developments. Though the State is rich in clay and limestone, their exploitation, except in limited areas, has been practically neglected. This is not likely to remain the case after Professor Grimsley's report has had any wide circulation. For it goes extensively into the many uses of clay product and of cements, and deals with much detail with the resources of West Virginia for many industries using such material. Professor Grimsley points out that in spite of the existence of large and valuable deposits of clay suitable for the manufacture of all classes of stoneware, with fuel unrivaled for cheapness near at hand, there are but two stoneware factories in the State, and stoneware is shipped in carload lots from other States into every West Virginia city. Likewise he points to similar opportunities in the matter of clays for paving brick, fire-brick and ornamental trimmings, for sand-lime brick and for Portland cement, and in connection with the last-mentioned he describes the process of manufacture and its cost and the cost of construction and equipment of the mill, and tells of the possible cement locations in West Virginia.

#### SAN FRANCISCO RELIEF.

We have received from the Nashville Board of Trade, referring to appeal to the South made by the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD in behalf of the San Francisco sufferers, the following:

"Nashville Board of Trade,

"Nashville, Tenn., April 30.

"Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore, Md.:

"Gentlemen—Your circular-letter dated April 20 came duly to hand, and the letter was answered, but said was mislaid. I desire to congratulate you on the matter presented in your call, and wish to call your attention to the following telegram: 'April 19, 1906. To the mayor of San Francisco: The people of Nashville, through their Board of Trade, extend their sincere sympathy to your saddened and afflicted city. Signed, Leland Hume, president; E. S. Shannon, secretary.' In conclusion, I desire to say that this was followed up by a liberal response from the people of Nashville and vicinity, and up to this writing we have received through the Board of Trade \$5000 in cash and about \$12,000 to \$15,000 in provisions, and donations are still coming in. I desire to again congratulate you on your enterprise, and remain,

"Very cordially,

"E. S. SHANNON, Secretary."

#### BUILDING IN THE SOUTH.

Messrs. Holmboe & Lafferty, architects, Clarksburg, W. Va., inform the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD that they have completed plans or have under construction the following buildings:

A \$20,000 hotel and bank building, three stories and basement, at Keystone, W. Va., for the Bank of Keystone, which will have composition roof, slate towers, steam heat, marble and tile work, vault and bank fixtures, hotel fixtures, etc.

An \$18,000 bank and office building, two stories and basement, at Welch, W. Va., for the Bank of Welch. It will be of terra-cotta, pressed brick and cut stone, with composition roof, plumbing fixtures, marble and tile work, steam heat, bank and vault fixtures.

A \$12,000 two-story store and flat building for R. Elsinger at Welch, W. Va. It will have composition roof, bathrooms, metal ceilings, plate-glass front, furnace heat, etc.

A \$9000 Lutheran church at Shepherdstown, W. Va.; Hon. H. L. Snyder, chairman of the committee. It will be of local stone with slate roof, flexible partitions,

church furniture, furnace heating, art glass, etc.

A \$4000 residence for F. W. Weaver at Luray, Va., built of concrete block with metal roof, hot-water heat, bathrooms, tile work, etc.

A \$17,000 residence for W. H. Crawford at Martinsburg, W. Va., of pressed brick and cut stone, with metal shingle roof, steam heat, cabinet finish, decorations, four bathrooms, parquet flooring, marble and tile work, art glass, etc. It will be three stories and basement high.

A \$10,000 residence for R. S. Meade at Lebanon, Va., with metal-shingle roof, hot-water heat, etc.

Remodeling a \$4000 residence for Chas. F. Teter at Philippi, W. Va.; frame building, finished as the Crawford residence. Bids received on all this work at the present time. The firm adds: "We are receiving your publication and your *Daily Bulletin* regularly, and consider the same an indispensable adjunct to our office."

#### ANOTHER NATIONAL PROBLEM.

Father Sherman's "march through Georgia" that was to have been seems to be leading New York newspapers into unwitting co-operation toward the embarrassment of some faithful employee. The *New York Times*, in seeking to discover the originator of the fool idea in the ordering of a detachment of cavalry "as escort for Father Sherman," says:

"There is good reason for believing that it was not General Duvall's idea. General Ainsworth, the military secretary, would not have taken upon himself such a responsibility. Senator Bacon of Georgia, when he called at the War Department on Tuesday, found the department 'in the dark.' There is no evidence that points to General Bell, chief of staff, as the originator of the tactless undertaking. But, in default of further explanation, the issuing of the original order would naturally be attributed either to the Secretary of War, to General Bell, to General Ainsworth or to General Duvall. The real and responsible author, whoever he may be, owes it to these gentlemen to make a public avowal of his part in the matter. That would be manly. It seems to us that a refusal by silence to clear their reputations would be unmanly."

At the same moment the *New York Sun* publishes a dispatch from Cartersville, Ga., describing Father Sherman's indignation and saying:

"Father Sherman says he was an invited guest of the Federal Government. This invitation, he says, came unsought by him, was pressed upon him by one who is recognized as authorized to act for the Government in such matters."

Of course, the thing will be explained by some one not the Federal Government, or hardly the one authorized to act for the Government in such matters. But what a job it will be for his self-sacrifice to straighten out the tangle!

#### Hardware Men to Meet.

The tenth semiannual meeting of the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association will be held concurrently with the sixteenth annual meeting of the Southern Hardware Jobbers' Association at Hot Springs, Va., June 12-15. A special train will be run from New York city to the Hot Springs under the direction of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Co. for the benefit of members of the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association, of which Mr. F. D. Mitchell, 300 Broadway, New York, is secretary-treasurer.

Mr. E. B. Jacobs, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Roanoke, Va., estimates that since the first of January building permits representing more than \$320,000 have been issued in that city.

## FLORIDA PEBBLE-PHOSPHATE MINING—II

By JOHN BANNON.

[Written for the Manufacturers' Record.]

The power-house equipment of the plant of the Prairie Pebble Phosphate Co. at Mulberry, Fla., described in part in last week's issue of the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD, consists of three compound-tandem engines of the Harrisburg Foundry and Machine Works make, Fleming four-valve type, each of 350 horse-power, and a tandem-compound Henry R. Worthington condensing system of corresponding capacity. Steam is generated by means of a battery of 16 Babcock & Wilcox Company's water-tube boilers of 150 horse-power capacity each. To each boiler is attached a Green fuel economizer. There are also three triple-expansion pumps, Henry R. Worthington make, and of dimensions 12 and 19 feet and 30x17x24, which comprise an important part of the pumping outfit, in which latter may be included miles of heavy and light iron piping varying in diameter from 2 to 14 inches, together with valves and incidental attachments. Two 276-horse-power Rand Drill Co.'s air compressors are also vital factors in the general plan. There are four artesian wells on the premises of the central plant, with an output capacity of 15,000,000 gallons of water daily. Two reservoirs of large proportions adjoin the power-house, with a capacity each of several million gallons, which serve as a reserve supply for contingencies, thus indicating that the management in its original design of construction left nothing to be desired in the matter of securing facilities to insure continuous operations. When it is remembered that the work of mining and preparing the pebble for market is at times conducted night and day, the advantages which the reservoirs offer will be more apparent. The great pits which now serve the purpose of reservoirs were at one time the depositories of the regular pebble-phosphate beds, with the usual overburden and timber over all.

Regarding electrical machinery, there are three alternating-current generators of the General Electric Co.'s make, each of 300 kilowatts, 2300 volts, and amperes 60. As part of the equipment of the six plants installed at the great mining pits there are four General Electric motors to each, varying in capacity from 75 to 100 horse-power each. These latter furnish power direct for drift-pumping, hydraulicking, elevating, washing, screening and rinsing the material, the current being transmitted from the central station.

Six sheet-iron smokestacks, ranging from 80 to 108 feet in height, guide the smoke and gaseous matter from the boiler and dryer furnaces into the atmosphere.

Not the least interesting feature of the central plant consists in the drying division. A dozen large brick furnaces, consuming daily cords of wood for fuel, generate heat for the purpose of drying the pebble phosphate. This is accomplished by means of four rotary cylindrical dryers. The latest type of dryer is 52 inches in diameter and 30 feet long. It is fitted inside with a system of diaphragms and flights securely bolted to the shell, which mix and distribute the material through the hot gases on their passage from the opening to the discharge end. The diaphragms and distributing flights in the revolving cylinders, together with the water-cooler system of the furnace doors, are the invention of John Bishop, Bartow, Fla. The method of drying the phosphate is thorough, and may be described as the result of the direct contact of the pebble with the gases of combustion as the latter pass through the revolving dryer between the furnaces and smokestacks, influenced

by natural draft, and on their passage to the outer atmosphere.

The furnace fronts, with water chambers as designed by Bishop, and the cylindrical dryers were made by the J. S. Schofield's Sons Company, Macon, Ga. The dryers are made of heavy sheet iron, riveted after the manner of boiler-making, and, with regard to the patented water-cooling system, it prevents warping, overheating being impossible with its use, while it enables the fireman to swing the furnace doors open for inspection of the fire, cleaning the grates or firing up with the uncovered hand at any time. The furnace-door handle, like the door itself, is hollow, cold water coursing through continuously. The cylindrical dryers are supported by great brick masonry bases located at rear of the furnace settings, in an elevated position, thus facilitating transit of the heat from the furnace beneath through the dryer shell in which the pebble is being agitated in its onward course to the smokestacks.

The method pursued in handling the pebble as it arrives from the various mines at the central plant is conducted on a scale in keeping with the general plan. The train of loaded cars is hauled to a point where the elevating machinery is in operation. A train of automatic dump cars is readily unloaded, each car being emptied at the moment it reaches the dumping pit in a twinkling. The material, falling into the pit immediately under the track, is picked up by powerful link-belt and steel-cup elevating machinery, the great boot of which rests on pit bottom, and is rapidly and continuously discharged into the washing, screening and rinsing machinery at a height of about 75 feet overhead. This is the second purifying process the pebble passes through, after which it is in the desired condition for drying. The cups, which are in dimensions 8x16 inches, bolted to the elevating link belt, are two feet apart. Two sets of elevating outfits are in use to raise the material to the height referred to, the long stretch and great load causing a strain which would render operations unsafe and uncertain. For this reason the lower elevating section discharges its load into cups of the other, which is, with the exception of the boot, constructed immediately above it. The elevating machinery throughout is the make of the Link-Belt Engineering Co., Philadelphia.

Duplicates of these sets of link-belt elevating machinery are in constant operation at each of the mine pits, while a number are found necessary in the central plant—three or four sets. A stream of the pebble is being constantly discharged into the rotary dryers, and this, falling to the rear of the furnaces, must be again elevated, thus necessitating the use of two more distinct elevating outfits. It should be noted that in addition to the great heat which the pebble is subjected to in the rotary dryers, it is being continuously discharged from the latter into pits at the rear of the furnaces, in which a fierce white heat radiates, due to the furnace formation. Notwithstanding the great heat, the iron boot of the elevating system rests on the pit bottom, and, rapidly picking up the now finished material, elevates it clear to the top of the building. At this point it is discharged on to a broad horizontally-operating conveying belt and swiftly transported to the desired storage location, where, from its elevated position over the bin, it is shot down and is now ready for the market.

Wood is used as fuel for the dryer fur-



naces and Alabama coal for the boiler furnaces.

An up-to-date machine shop on the central-plant premises has ample occupation in keeping up with repair work, pipefitting, etc., and notwithstanding that every operation in this vast system is conducted on automatic principles, the services of 250 operatives are indispensable.

The grade of Florida land pebble which is classed as merchantable must contain not less than 66 per cent. of bone phosphate of lime nor more than 4 per cent. of oxide of iron and alumina on dry basis. In an average deposit the first named will range, as a rule, between 68 and 70 per cent., while some deposits produce a grade as high as 75 per cent. of phosphate of lime, but this is rare. The guarantees under which land pebble are usually sold are for the export trade 68 per cent. flat, or 70 per cent., with fall to 68 per cent. bone phosphate of lime, 3 per cent. oxide of iron and alumina combined, absolute maximum of 4 per cent., with a reduction of two for one from bone phosphate of lime for the excess of iron and alumina over 3 per cent.: moisture 3 per cent. The domestic trade demands guarantees of 68 per cent. flat, or 68 per cent., with fall to 66 per cent. bone phosphate of lime, 4 per cent. oxide of iron and alumina and 2 per cent. of moisture.

A summary of Florida land pebble phosphate shipments for five years, 1900 to 1904, inclusive, from official reports of shipments through Port Tampa and estimated rail shipments to interior points, follows:

	Port Tampa shipments.	To interior points.	Total tons.
1900.....	309,030	50,000	359,030
1901.....	277,765	65,000	342,765
1902.....	346,672	75,000	421,672
1903.....	331,276	120,000	451,276
1904.....	365,520	140,000	505,520
	1,530,402	450,000	1,980,402

Of the total shipments through Port Tampa, 765,201 tons were exported.

The shipments for the year 1904, as indicated, amounted to 505,520 tons. The entire product being produced by Polk county at the prevailing price represented a value of over \$1,500,000 for the product at the mines, or about \$3 per ton.

In addition to Armour and Swift, it is reported that the Bradley fertilizer people contemplate entering the pebble field, the three firms mentioned having purchased large tract of pebble lands in Polk county for that purpose. E. O. Horey, a contributor to the annual volume of the United States Geological Survey on the mineral resources of the country, is authority for the following:

"Prices during 1905 have been good, and on account of the rapidly-increasing European demand they promise to be even better in 1906. Buyers are already making contracts for 1907, and some are venturing to look as far ahead as 1908. The scarcity and increased cost of labor combine with the greater cost of mining to check the response that otherwise might be made to the greater demand and higher prices. The prices obtained for high-grade phosphate rock during 1905 have averaged from 25 to 50 cents a ton more than in 1904. The valuable deposits of high-grade phosphate rock are in the hands of comparatively few people. These holders constitute strong companies which are acting more and more in harmony with one another, and may be expected not to produce more rock than is needed for the actual requirements of their trade. The increase expected in 1906 from independent miners who may open new properties will probably not be large enough to affect the general situation, since the demand is increasing so much more rapidly than the supply."

Stocks of pebble phosphate now on hand in Polk county, Florida, are reduced to the lowest point reached in six years.

By way of further illustrating the magnitude of the pebble-phosphate industry in Polk county, it may be noted that the Winston & Bone Valley Railroad, which extends from Lakeland some 25 miles through the phosphate region, has located upon it the following plants: The Electric Phosphate Co., the Prairie Pebble, which operates three plants; the Palmetto, which also operates the Tiger Bay; the Pebble-dale, the Green Bay and the Dominion phosphate companies. These nine plants produce approximately 400,000 tons of phosphate per annum, which brings an average of \$3 a ton. They give employment to from 1500 to 2000 men, and the payroll amounts to between \$600,000 and \$800,000 a year.

#### Opportunities at Lakeland.

[Special Cor. Manufacturers' Record.]  
Lakeland, Fla., May 3.

Lakeland, Polk county, the gateway to South Florida, offers a number of attractions to investors and homeseekers. The town was incorporated January 1, 1885, and on February 14 of the previous year the first scheduled train passed through en route to Tampa, some 35 miles distant.

Lakeland operates its own electric-lighting plant, the equipment costing \$100,000. An excellent waterworks system, also owned by the city, is in operation, an artesian well 495 feet deep furnishing high-grade water for drinking and general use. A 50,000-gallon tank at an elevation of 128 feet, with a reserve supply of 25,000 gallons in cement tank, completes the water-works' outfit. While a standpipe pressure is at all times available, direct pressure can be brought to bear in any direction within the city limits in event of fire. The volunteer fire department—22 members—has just been rated from fourth to third class, thus ensuring more favorable insurance rates.

The population in October of last year was 3112, according to State census, but there has been a considerable addition since that time. The area of the town is one and one-half miles square, its taxable value is over \$1,000,000 and assessed value upon 50 per cent. basis, \$584,789. The city is bonded for \$45,000, 6 per cent., 20 years, the bonds having been sold at 106.

Among the requirements of Lakeland are foundry and machine shops, broom and bed-spring factories. A fertilizer plant could be operated here to good advantage, the rich surrounding farming country and the immediate contiguity of the pebble-phosphate mines being attractive features in this respect. The Atlantic Coast Line Railway pays \$8000 monthly to employees living in Lakeland, and the pay-roll is increasing monthly. The Seaboard Air Line system is only 11 miles distant.

Lakeland offers an ideal site for a first-class tourist hotel. There are no mosquitoes there, due to the altitude, 270 feet, and the number of charming lakes which surround the city. The use of blankets is found necessary the year round. The great pebble-phosphate mines are only 10 miles distant, and the matter of connecting the mines, lakes and the city by electric trolley railroad is deserving of investigation.

Within the past 60 days 200,000 crates of strawberries were shipped out. Lakeland's energetic mayor, Hon. John F. Cox, is enthusiastic with regard to the city's future.

JOHN BANNON.

#### Oil Mill Sold.

The Hogansville Oil Mill at Hogansville, Ga., formerly owned by J. F. Taylor, has been sold to J. F. Askew, president of the Hogansville Bank. The transfer was made through J. H. Crutchfield of Atlanta, Ga. The mill has a daily capacity of 40 tons.

## The Cotton Manufacturer and the Cotton Planter.

By W. B. MITCHELL.

[Written for the Manufacturers' Record.]

As reported in the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD of April 26, the address of President James R. MacColl of Providence, R. I., and that of Eben C. Willey of Fall River at the recent meeting of the New England Cotton Manufacturers in Boston are in some particulars misleading. Mr. MacColl estimates that cotton may be grown at 3 to 6 cents per pound, and shows how the manufacturer can grow his own cotton at 5 cents and make large profits as a planter. He says that there are "many millions of acres of the finest cotton lands of the world in the South waiting for the enterprise of manufacturers to utilize them." And the inference is that if Mr. Harvie Jordan and his cotton association do not look sharp the mills will engage in cotton-farming, and furthermore that the European countries will establish colonies to help swamp the cotton-growing industry. He tries to show that cotton-growers should go on overproducing cotton without regard to its market price, because he thinks that would give stability to the business of the manufacturer and incidentally keep Britain and the Continent out of the cotton-growing industry. He says: "Reduction of acreage is especially dangerous to our industry (the cotton-mill industry) because of the uncertainty of the yield per acre, which is so dependent on weather conditions during the growing season," etc. When the cotton mills make more goods than they can sell, and the price drops, they reduce the "acreage" (the output) or close down. Why is this course wise for the cotton manufacturer, but not for the grower? Mr. MacColl does not explain. Mr. Willey marshals a column of figures to show that cotton may be grown at a fraction less than 4½ cents a pound. The margin (if there were such a margin) between 4½ cents and 9 or 10 cents (the probable average price of the season's sales) would be really a large margin, but no more than farmers in Kansas and other Western States have made on wheat and corn in recent exceptional years, and little, if any, more than some important "protected" industries have made on their output steadily for a generation. But there is no such margin, and the statement, not being true, can only do harm by further misleading the manufacturer, who already resents the growing importance and independence of the planter. No matter what particular experiments or statistics may show, or what learned theorists or individual planters may say, the fact is that cotton cannot be produced without great hardship to the grower much below 8 cents per pound. Conditions, not theories, prevail on the plantations, and the whole world knows that cotton-growers throughout the South were impoverished and bankrupted during the years that the price of cotton ruled below 7 cents, notwithstanding the fact that during this period the supplies he required—grain, provisions, mules, everything, in fact—were from one-third to one-half lower in cost than they are now. Other parts of the country might prosper, Northern and Western communities grow and flourish, but the South kept to the rear, without credit or available resources, and its farmers were in great distress, either because they grew more cotton than there was legitimate demand for, or because the manufacturers of New England and Europe continually for years waged a bear campaign against the cotton markets, this campaign being successful largely in proportion to the poverty of the planter and his inability to combat these powerful monopolists. The real cost of

growing cotton is an elastic proposition, which cannot be determined by fixed rules, and the millowner cannot sit in his office and make the calculation. It depends not merely on the cost of the farm and sheds, barns, mules, hoes, rakes and labor, but the farmer's manner of living, his family expenses, the furnishing of his home, his environments, his place and worth as a member of the community, his contributions to the general purse, to the church, the school, charity and other things must be considered. Men who operate cotton mills draw substantial salaries that they may spend, give and enjoy life like rational, useful members of society, and these salaries or personal expenditures are charged up to the cost of the stuff which the mills turn out. Shall not such items be allowed in counting the cost of growing cotton? New England boasts of its wealth and culture, the direct outcome of large profits for generations in mill production, and yet the cotton-mill operators of that section have persistently and systematically cried down the price of cotton till the planter, the greater part of the time for a generation, has hardly earned cheap food and clothing, and has been forced to mortgage his land if he wanted to educate his children or possess any of the belongings of a respectable or refined home. The division between the manufacturer and the grower of cotton has never been a fair, even and a decent division, and the mill men are always in an ugly mood whenever cotton goes up in price.

At this manufacturers' meeting in Boston Mr. Stephen A. Knight of Providence, R. I., a veteran in the cotton-spinning industry of New England, told the following story of an occurrence at a mill in which he worked in the old days:

"The proprietor of that mill was accustomed to make a contract with his help on the first day of April for the coming year. That contract was supposed to be sacred, and it was looked upon as a disgrace to ignore the contracts thus made. On one of these anniversaries a mother with several children suggested to the proprietor that the pay seemed small. The proprietor replied: 'You get enough to eat, don't you?' The mother said, 'Just enough to keep the wolf from the door.' He then remarked: 'You get enough clothes to wear, don't you?' To which she answered, 'Barely enough to cover our nakedness.' 'Well,' said the proprietor, 'we want the rest.' And that proprietor, on the whole, was as kind and considerate to his help as any other manufacturer at that time."

Is it certain that the attitude of the New England and British cotton manufacturers has changed much since that time? The cotton-mill help is now better paid and has better opportunities, as Mr. Knight says further on, but until the price of cotton got above 7 cents the millowners did not even leave the planters enough even to "keep the wolf from the door." He appeared to want it all, and though all products are now high, and every industry in the country (his own included) is on a highly profitable basis, he seems to begrudge the cotton-grower any share in the good times. He says nothing about the increased cost of building material, of looms and spinning machinery, but complains bitterly of the price of cotton, and would frighten the Southern planter with the bogie of impossible competition.

There is, as Mr. MacColl intimates, much bad farming, which might well receive the serious attention of the farmer, but conditions must be taken as we find

them, and the Southern planter is fully justified in reducing acreage, diversifying his crops, storing his cotton and using all other honest means to get enough for his labor, not merely to keep the wolf from the door, but to build churches, schoolhouses, colleges, good homes, improve and enrich his farm, and live and prosper generally like the people of New England and of other progressive sections of the country. And that is just what he is now doing.

The remarkable increase in the building of cotton mills in the South, most of whose owners are in close, intelligent and sympathetic touch with the producers; the increasing consumption of cotton in all lands, the growing facilities and desire for international trade and world-wide conditions of prosperity—all these and other things have helped him as they have helped the Kansas wheat-grower and Iowa corn-producer, as well as the people who run banks, coal mines, furnaces, steel mills, cotton factories, railroads, trusts, combines and monopolies. After more than a generation of hard and adverse conditions—political, social, financial and industrial—with no help nor sympathy from cotton-mill owners anywhere beyond his own borders, the Southern planter, keen and resolute from his long struggle with adversity, is independent, and may be expected to conduct his plantation and his affairs as he thinks best without advice or help from any quarter. If New England and British millowners want to compete with him on the plantation, well and good, but though he may not be a very scientific farmer, he is not afraid of such competition from this or any other quarter in the present generation.

British and Continental cotton spinners have blustered a great deal and threatened for half a century that they would set up cotton-producing colonies in different parts of the world, and have tried very hard to do so, spending much time and money in the effort, but without success. Some of these experiments have been going on for more than 100 years. India and Egypt produce nearly all the cotton grown outside of the United States, and though England controls these sources of production, her utmost efforts, aided by the stimulus of high prices in late years, have failed to materially increase the supply from these quarters, India spinning about all she grows. The failure of these efforts and of all other experiments are final and conclusive. No matter how much money British or other foreign associations may have in hand or raise for the promotion of cotton-farming, there is not at this time any reasonable prospect anywhere of competition with the Southern States. There is plenty of the best unused cotton land in the South to supply the world with raw cotton for a century to come, and in the present generation at least the Southern planter may be sure of his supremacy. If he shall give intelligent care to other lines of farming, and avoid extravagance, debt and overproduction, he may easily become the richest and most favored agriculturist in this or any other time in all the world. And the cotton-mill owner everywhere will share in his prosperity, for he is a generous spender, and as he and his great section grow in riches he is certain to become a large factor in the trade and prosperity of all nations.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

## INDUSTRIAL GROWTH AT LOUISVILLE.

[Written for the Manufacturers' Record.]

There has been unusual progress in building activity at Louisville, Ky., recently, and it is notable that many of the new structures are to be used for manufacturing purposes, and evidence of this is presented in the enterprises mentioned below.

Louisville provides its citizens with those necessities—water, sewers, improved roadways and sidewalks, etc.—which modern conditions demand, and just at present the sewer commission of the municipality is planning an expenditure of probably \$4,000,000 for the construction of a general sewer system. The MANUFACTURERS' RECORD recently referred to this editorially in connection with the fact that the commission is endeavoring to secure a competent engineer to take charge of this work at a salary of \$5000 a year. It commented on this as enforcing the contention that Southern boys have great opportunities before them in technical lines, and that the South should be more liberal in making provision for the training of its boys for the great tasks before them.

Recent new enterprises announced in Louisville included general manufacturing and industrial enterprises as follows: American Manganese Ore & Mineral Co., capital stock \$100,000; Tennessee-Jellico Coal Co., capital stock \$50,000; Louisville Roofing & Supply Co., capital stock \$5000; a felt-hat factory by Swann-Abram Hat Co.; \$15,000 planing mill by J. N. Struck & Bro.; Louisville Lighting Co., \$300,000 for enlargement of electric plant; Central Home Telephone Co., capital stock \$5,000,000, to combine systems in Kentucky and Indiana; Atlas Machine Works, \$25,000 capital stock; Central Concrete Construction Co., concrete blocks, capital stock \$25,000; Louisville Railway Co., contemplating appropriation of \$1,000,000 for improvements to power plant, etc.; Louisville Pottery Works, \$100,000 capital

stock; Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co., brass foundry and accompanying buildings, to cost \$50,000; Jones Bros. & Co., vinegar manufacturers, increase capital from \$125,000 to \$500,000 for enlarging plant; Sunny Brook Distillery Co., \$1,000,000 capital stock; Goodwin Brake Co., \$50,000 capital stock; Southern Lumber Co., \$25,000 capital stock; American Ice & Refrigerating Co., \$125,000 capital stock; National Ice Cream Co., 100-ton ice machine and ice-cream and butter factory, capital stock \$75,000; Kentucky Public Elevator Co., doubling 500,000-bushel grain elevator; Louisville Tin & Stove Co., manufacturing plant; Daylight Acetylene Gas Co., \$25,000 capital stock; Marion-Anna Coal Co., \$50,000 capital stock; Regal Oil & Gas Co., drill for oil and gas, \$25,000 capital stock; Southwestern Ice Manufacturing Co., \$30,000 capital stock; Louisville Abattoir Co., \$40,000 capital stock.

The new buildings recently announced included a six-story addition costing \$40,000 for Courier-Journal Job Printing Co.; \$20,000 apartment-house for G. A. Hendon; \$12,000 apartment-house for Wm. D. Tomlinson; \$15,000 dwelling for Mrs. C. Grunder; reinforced concrete warehouse, 75x185 feet, for Belknap Hardware & Manufacturing Co.; reconstruction of Jefferson county courthouse at a cost of \$115,000; \$25,000 store addition for Carter Dry Goods Co.; Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Co., planning proposed terminals to cost \$300,000; store building to cost \$275,000 for Louisville Realty Co.; \$80,000 building for Presbyterian Theological Seminary; eight branch library buildings proposed by Louisville Free Public Library; \$10,000 garage for Prince Wells; seven-story 180x189-foot building for Stewart Dry Goods Co., besides many others of more or less importance.

## FOR COTTON OPERATIVES.

### Practical Education Plan Suggested in North Carolina.

A movement in the cotton-mill districts of the South likely to attain wide-reaching importance is referred to by Mr. Lawrence McRae of the Rhode Island Mills, Spray, N. C., in a letter to the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD. He writes:

"I am pleased to advise you that we have organized under the name of the Civic Committee to look to the beautifying of the town and to the comfort and pleasure of the operatives. The enclosed booklet explains itself. Already the night school has opened with good attendance. Reading and writing only will be taught in this school at present. We hope this is the beginning of a great work among the factory people of the South and of our State especially."

The pamphlet gives details of a plan for education of operatives through the co-operation of President B. Frank Mebane, Leaksville Cotton Mills, Nantucket Mills, Lily Mills, Morehead Cotton Mills Co. and German-American Company; President George W. Fraker, Spray Woolen Mills Co. and Rhode Island Company; President Arthur J. Draper, the American Warehouse Co.; President Geo. A. Mebane, Spray Cotton Mills, and Principal J. A. Beam, Leaksville-Spray Institute, Leaksville, N. C. The pamphlet says:

"The day has come when skilled operatives are a necessity in our cotton mills, as the more skilled the labor the better the production and the higher the wages. The cotton of the future is to become manufactured in the South, and not in the North, as in former years. And no longer will the South manufacture only the plain cloth, but will add to this numberless varieties of high-grade goods which shall cope with silk and rival the finest woolsens. The skilled operatives who can thus turn cotton into these high-grade goods indeed bless the world. Few industries in all the South afford such a broad field for usefulness and for development as the manufacturing of this staple. The day is fast approaching when people will deem it a great honor to be able, by the labor of their own hands, to give to the world such fine goods. To reach the highest achievements in this great field an education is absolutely necessary. A trained mind, as well as trained hands, is indispensable. More and more are the operatives of our Southern mills waking up to this fact. Had you thought of this? In our cotton mills today there are thousands of noble boys and girls, noble men and women, whose hearts are longing for a chance to enter school, that they may equip themselves for life's duties and meet the demands of the age. They would gladly work a part of each day, if by so doing they could spend the other part in school. But, alas! hitherto no such opportunity has been offered them. We hail, therefore, with great delight the dawning of the new era when industrial education shall be the watchword of the hour. With a burning desire to bless mankind, the founders of Leaksville-Spray Institute have wrought mightily, and now two large handsome brick buildings, with 170 students, adorn the beautiful hill nature seemingly intended for such a school. In close proximity to a great mill center, the location of this school makes it ideal for such an industrial feature. For years the principal of this school has thought much on this subject and dreamed of many plans to stimulate the operatives of cotton mills to put forth greater efforts to obtain an education. And now, after consultation with the mill owners and managers, whom he finds deeply concerned in the best welfare and development of their people, he

has been placed in a position to make the following offers to the operatives of the mills of Spray, N. C."

Superintendents and overseers of the mills mentioned above are to select two males and two females below the grade of overseer from each of the mills by examination in regularity, production, neatness and deportment to stand an examination on June 6, 1907, in spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and geography. The male making the highest percentage in the examination will be given a free scholarship for one year in the textile department of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh, N. C., and the female making the highest average will be given a free scholarship for one year at the State Normal and Industrial College, Greensboro, or at some similar school, and in addition the successful candidates are to be given \$100 each for expenses. The male candidate and the female candidate making next to the highest percentage will receive each a free scholarship for a year in the Leaksville-Spray Institute and \$100 for expenses. Moreover, the man who has proved himself the most capable and efficient among all the operatives in the mills mentioned is to be given a free scholarship for one year at the Philadelphia Textile School or similar institution, together with \$150 for expenses, after proper selection and examination by a committee selected from among Governor R. B. Glenn, Charles D. McIver, president Greensboro Normal and Industrial College; Judge Walter Clark, Dr. Geo. T. Winston, president A. and M. College; Dr. John C. Kilgo, president Trinity College; Dr. W. L. Potent, president Wake Forest College; Mr. D. A. Tompkins, Hon. Chas. B. Aycock, Mr. Josephus Daniels, editor Raleigh News and Observer; Mr. J. P. Caldwell, editor Charlotte Observer, and Mr. T. S. Fuller.

To further the interest in industrial education the Leaksville-Spray Institute will give during the coming winter free tuition to two operatives from each of the mills at Spray, provided they work in the mills half a day and attend school the remainder of the day, and the institute, to aid operatives to prepare for the examination in June, 1907, will conduct a free evening school from October to April.

The presidents of the mills naturally believe that the plan is a move in the right direction, and that if put into operation will prove an untold blessing to the State, and especially to the operatives. It is particularly valuable as a reflection of the deep interest felt by Southern manufacturers in the welfare of their employees, an interest which has been evidenced in many ways for years in the face of the grossest misrepresentation on the part of hired agitators.

### To Represent Electrical Manufacturers.

Well-known Eastern manufacturers of dynamos and motors want to make arrangements with a salesman well acquainted with the electrical trade in the Southern States to handle their apparatus. It is stated that a satisfactory contract will be made with a competent man. Letters addressed to "Electric Representative," care of the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD, will be forwarded.

The May issue of *The Cottonseed*, published by the Southern Cottonseed Oil Co., is the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association edition in honor of the annual convention of the association next week at Atlanta. It contains a number of special articles bearing upon the industry, and is full of items of interest to thousands of men engaged in the many activities connected with cottonseed.



## PROBLEMS OF THE COTTONSEED CRUSHERS.

[Written for the Manufacturers' Record.]

At the convention next week at Atlanta of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association two subjects of vital moment to the cottonseed-oil interests of the South are likely to engage much of the attention of the delegates—one dealing with legislation at home and abroad inimical to the interests of American cotton-oil mills, and the other dealing with practical means to induce a great expansion in the use by man and beasts of cottonseed products. Preliminary to the convention, in its desire to do all within its power to advance every Southern industry, the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD, in an endeavor to assemble the opinions of managements of the oil mills, asked them the following questions:

1. What was the crush at your establishment during the closing season as compared with the last season?
2. To what extent has your business been affected by the price of cottonseed, the labor supply, legislation against the use of your products or other influences?
3. What suggestions have you for enlarging the market in this country for cottonseed products?
4. What policy would you suggest for the expansion of foreign markets for cottonseed products?

Letters in reply fill the following five or six pages, and throw interesting sidelights upon an industry represented by about 800 establishments and an investment of probably \$100,000,000. They indicate a general falling off in the crush from that of last season of from 5 to 50 per cent., although in some quarters, under favorable conditions, there was considerable increase. The crush has been affected by a short crop locally, by high prices for the seed added to a lessened market, and by difficulties in the matter of labor supply. The shortage of labor is felt by the oil mills equally with other Southern industries, and though in many instances higher wages are now being paid, negro labor, which is regarded as especially adapted to the industry, is becoming more trifling and unreliable every year. This difficulty is perhaps accentuated by the bidding among mills against one another for help in a situation which is described, on the one hand, as "too many mills for the usual quantity of seed that are to be marketed on the average conditions," and, on the other, as "enough mills in the State of Mississippi to crush four times the seed produced within its bounds."

The main problem, however, appears to be the lack of a market sufficient to assure the mills of regular and reasonable profits. Here and there this problem is being solved by the enterprise of individual establishments. For instance, one North Carolina mill is itself turning all the products of the seed into foodstuff, feedstuff and fertilizers, and has worked up a market that takes everything as rapidly as it is produced. Another in Texas sells its oil to packers and its meal and hulls to feeders, and consequently feels comparatively independent. Such a policy, the selling of products to home folks, is strongly advocated in a number of letters and seems to be gradually developing in the face of some odds. It is pointed out that too much meal is used for fertilizers and too little for feed, that the producers of the seed are more prejudiced than probably anybody else against cottonseed products, and that inasmuch as the public has not kept pace with the development of the oil industry, a vigorous campaign of education on the lines of that so successfully inaugurated in Texas, especially by the bureau of information, should be waged at home and abroad. That some farmers in Ala-

bama are now selling their home-made hog lard and are using cottonseed oil instead adds force to the suggestion that mills unite in paying agents to advertise cotton oil and to distribute free samples of it in all parts of the country, that a commission with the same intent be sent abroad, and that the manufacturers by their own example and precept persuade the man who raises the seed to use the cooking oil or the oil butter in his family and the meal and hulls for his stock, with the understanding that the wider markets thus created for the products will mean a better market for the material. As a part of this advertisement it is further suggested that the general government establish experiment stations to demonstrate the true value of meal and hulls as feed for cattle, horses, mules and hogs, the fertilizer value and the cheapness of the meal, and the purity and healthfulness of the oil for food purposes. It is urged that education is only necessary to demonstrate the superior qualities of cottonseed oil for cooking, its cheapness and its wholesomeness as compared with lard, and that country hotels, mines, lumber camps and all public works in warm climates prefer oleomargarine or cottonseed butter to dairy butter, because it is sweeter and does not deteriorate or get rancid, and that cottonseed oil should be placed upon the market on its own merits instead of in combination with other fats. The manufacturers recognize that cottonseed products, being largely substitutes for other products that have been in use since the world began, are necessarily hard to introduce, it being just as difficult to change a man from the use of lard to the use of cottonseed oil as from the use of wheat bread to the use of corn bread, it being necessary, too, even to educate cattle to like cottonseed meal and hulls for feed.

One writer contends that the failure to appreciate the real advantages of cottonseed oil is a greater injury to the industry than foreign tariffs. But there is quite a unanimous feeling that the general government should exert itself to bring about a reduction of the tariffs of certain European countries which have limited the foreign market for cottonseed products, and, as a basis for such negotiations, that our own policy should be readjusted on lines ranging from a tariff for revenue only to reciprocity. Meanwhile, it is felt that our own Congress is responsible for damaging legislation, and that American lawmakers are ignorant about the cottonseed-oil question. As a part of the general educational campaign the letters from mill managements follow:

### Use of Oils Debarred by Legislation.

L. W. Haskell, vice-president Southern Cotton Oil Co., New York:

The crush of the Southern Cotton Oil Co. during the past season was about 5 per cent. less than last year. This large percentage was due to the fact that most of our mills are located in the East, where the crop was good. The price of cottonseed affected our business by bringing out a very large supply. The margin of profit was a little less than usual. The labor supply has been very scant, making the expenses very high. Legislation in this country has debarred us from using our oils in oleomargarine. The legislative board has injured us by putting prohibitory duty on our oils in Germany and Austria in retaliation for high duties charged by this country on other articles. The use of cottonseed oil in this country can be enlarged by doing away with the prejudice against oils and inducing people to use home products. I would suggest

such reciprocity treaties as will give us as low duties into foreign countries as possible.

### ALABAMA.

#### Labor High and Unreliable.

John C. Cheney, manager Evergreen Manufacturing Co., Evergreen, Ala.:

Our crush this season was three-quarters of last season's crush. The very high price of cottonseed during the early months of the present year caused us to withdraw from the seed market, thereby losing about one-twentieth what we would have otherwise have crushed. Labor was about 20 per cent. higher than heretofore, and upon the whole very unreliable. Education of the masses is what is necessary to make our products popular. Go after trade, and if they shut us out by tariff legislation, retaliate in kind.

#### Negro Especially Adapted to Oil Mills.

J. M. Kyser, secretary and general manager Butler-Kyser Oil Co., Huntsville, Ala.:

We crushed last season 5300 tons cottonseed, and will crush this season about 4000 tons. The high prices which have prevailed for cottonseed this season has caused a larger percentage of cottonseed to be marketed than last year as compared with the quantity produced. The labor question is quite a problem with the oil mills. It is impossible to operate a cottonseed-oil mill with white labor. The negro is especially adapted for the work, and it is necessary to have him in the manufacture of cottonseed products, but in recent years we have been forced to pay 20 per cent. higher wages for his services on account of scarcity of all kinds of labor. I regret exceedingly to say, however, that the negro is getting to be more independent and more trifling each year; therefore, considering the higher price we have to pay him, and also considering his triflingness, it runs the working cost per ton of seed crushed considerably above what it was a few years ago. The Italian might be a success in the oil mill, but it is a certain fact that the Southern white labor is a failure. I think the best plan for getting cooking cottonseed oil before the people is to insist on every mill manager in the South keeping a supply on hand and advertise it extensively through his local papers and through personal efforts. We purchased our first supply last summer, and by judicious advertising and persistent work we have obtained a large list of customers. Some of the farmers in this neighborhood are now selling their home-made lard in the cities and are substituting cottonseed oil for their own use. I consider this success remarkable after such a short time working up the business. It only shows what can be done by concerted action on the part of all the crude mills in the South. It might be a good idea also for all the crude mills in the South to be assessed something like one cent per ton of seed crushed for the purpose of creating a fund to employ salaried men to advertise and give free samples of cottonseed oil throughout the Northern States. There is not any shadow of a doubt but that cottonseed oil is a purer and better article than hog lard, and as soon as the people find this out the cottonseed from a bale of cotton will bring as much in value as the cotton itself. My wife was prejudiced against cottonseed oil, but I persuaded her to try it about a year ago, and since that time we have used nothing else in our home. As far as cottonseed meal and cottonseed hulls are concerned, they are already pretty well advertised, and it is only a question of time before these products will bring their value as compared with other feedstuffs. Our products are already used more extensively, comparatively speaking, in the for-

ein countries than they are right here at home, and if our congressmen and government would only protect us by negotiating with the foreign countries and relieving us of high tariff, which would preclude our products from the foreign markets, I think we would be all right. As stated above, they already realize the value of our products in the foreign countries.

#### Effects of Foreign Tariffs.

W. A. Stanley, manager Huntsville Warehouse Co., Huntsville, Ala.:

Our crush was practically the same as last year. The price of cottonseed has been a fair one, both for the farmer and the mill, until the latter part of the season, when some mills, in their anxiety to increase their crush, forced the price of cottonseed to a point at which it was impossible for the mills to make any money. Labor was not so efficient, and cost more than the previous year. We are satisfied that the high tariff placed on cottonseed oil by foreign countries tended to reduce the price on same. We believe that everything possible should be done in the way of advertising the purity and high value of cottonseed products. Means should be taken to reduce the tariffs affecting exportation of cottonseed oil.

#### Very Little Profit.

People's Cotton Oil Co., Selma Ala.:

1. Last season 15,000 tons; this season 13,000 tons.
2. Very little profit this season.

### ARKANSAS.

#### For Home Use of Oil.

Hope Cotton Oil Co., Hope, Ark.:

1. Twenty per cent. of last year.
2. Short cotton crop overshadows all others.
3. Home use of oil.
4. Treat other nations so they will buy our products. The Northern congressman will never do anything for us.

#### Advertising as a Relief.

J. W. Bird, cashier Columbia Cotton Oil Co., Magnolia, Ark.:

1. Crush this season 933 tons; last season 3151 tons.
2. We have paid about 18 per cent. higher for seed than we should for the plant to make a legitimate profit. We have not been materially affected by the labor question. We are not prepared to say just what our losses are on account of unfavorable legislation, but it is safe to say that we are suffering material losses all the time on account of legislation against cottonseed products.
3. Extended and persistent advertising of the superior qualities of cottonseed products over other products with which they come in competition.
4. A united effort on the part of the oil-mill industries to interest our representatives in Congress to look after this industry, with a view to removing the many legal barriers that are now depressing prices, and especially on cottonseed oil.

#### The Government May Aid.

F. B. Hale, secretary-treasurer and general manager Osceola Cotton Oil Co., Osceola, Ark.:

1. Our crush for this season about the same as last compared with tonnage.
2. The price of seed has been too high, though our crush will be more profitable than last season's crush. We had less trouble, and found labor more plentiful than the previous season.
3. Advocate the use of the products and encourage the farmers to feed the meal and hulls, and advertise extensively and induce the government to send out literature on tests and analysis made, and encourage the people to use more extensively for feeding purposes the products from cottonseed.

4. Reduce the tariffs and legislate against trusts, combinations and speculating in futures is our idea at the moment.

#### Make Products Better Known.

Portland Oil Mill, Portland, Ark.:

1. The crush was 60 per cent.
2. About 50 per cent.
3. Making the value of products better known to our people.
4. Creating a special committee of oil-mill men to investigate and act as they find to be beneficial.

### FLORIDA.

#### Affected Adversely by Legislation.

Cadwallader Jones, manager Pensacola Oil Mill, branch of the Southern Cotton Oil Co., Pensacola, Fla.:

1. Our crush for this season compared with last is 25 per cent. less, due to the shortage in local crops.

2. The short crop has tended to make the price of seed higher than justified in comparison with the price of products; labor supply abundant, but not very efficient, and price very high, due to local conditions. Adverse legislation, both foreign and domestic, has operated against the consumption and price of oil.

3. A vigorous campaign of publicity of the merit of manufactured or finished articles made from cottonseed products, and the removal of tax or ban put on cottonseed oil by the republican party, which, instead of being in the interest of pure food, is a blow to a large industry of the South as a sop to get the Western vote.

4. To have our Southern congressmen bring this matter before the national government with a view to having our foreign agents and representatives use their good offices in behalf of this industry; for the larger companies to advertise abroad the superior quality of this oil and its merits, and through friendly foreign legislation to bring about the enactment of such tariffs as will enable cottonseed oil to be put in foreign markets to a better advantage than at present.

### GEORGIA.

#### How the Government May Help.

Fielding Wallace, manager Planters' Cotton Oil Co., Augusta, Ga.:

Our crush of seed this season was 23 per cent. more than last year. This is due to two reasons: The cotton crop in our immediate section this season, both in Georgia and South Carolina, was much better than in most territories. I might say it was equal to any raised in the entire South. The price of seed towards the close of the season was about \$4 per ton higher than last year, which resulted in nearly all the seed being sold and very few used for fertilizer.

The price of cottonseed for the past three years has been entirely too high as compared with values of products, resulting in very small profits, and in many instances losses. We have been forced by the scarcity of labor to increase our scale of wages about 15 per cent. As to legislation, I was recently on a committee who were in Washington for the purpose of furthering legislation favorable to our industry. We were all impressed with the fact that the government officials knew practically nothing about the cottonseed-oil business, and had never appropriated one cent for its advancement, whereas thousands of dollars have been annually spent for the purpose of advertising and advancing other lines of industry of the North and West of far less importance and magnitude. The oleomargarine law passed in the United States Congress in 1892 taxing artificially-colored oleomargarine 10 cents per pound was an injustice to one of the most important industries of the South, reducing the consumption of cottonseed oil for this purpose from 300,000,000 to 75,000,000 pounds. The im-

proper duty applied to press-cloth imports for the past several years has necessitated the oil mills paying at least 20 per cent. more for their cloth than they should. A test case is soon to be brought up by the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, to be decided by the courts, which they believe will remedy this evil. Another adverse legislation to our industry was the promulgation of a new tariff by the German government whereby the duty on cottonseed oil was increased from 10 marks per 100 kilograms to 12.50 marks per 100 kilograms, or 25 per cent.; also the proposed new schedule of tariffs in Austro-Hungary, whereby the duty on cottonseed oil will be 40 kronen per 100 kilograms, instead of 9.52 kronen per 100 kilograms, the present rate of duty; in other words, an increase of more than 300 per cent. This would result in the absolute destruction of our trade with that country, that now consumes annually about 75,000 barrels. I am glad to say this change of tariff has been postponed for at least a year or more.

For the purpose of enlarging the market in this country for cottonseed products, I think the United States government should annually appropriate a certain sum commensurate with its requirements, to be spent as follows: Establish experiment stations throughout the country for the purpose of demonstrating by actual test the true value of cottonseed meal and hulls as a feed for cattle, horses and mules, and cottonseed meal prepared in a certain way as a feed for hogs, as compared to corn and other feeds, and so advertise it. In addition to this, for each State government in the South to do likewise. For Congress to at once either repeal the oleomargarine law, taxing artificially-colored oleomargarine, or to put a like tax on artificially-colored butter. Again, every cottonseed-oil mill should use its best efforts to encourage the farmers of the South to raise cattle on a large scale and to feed them on the cheapest and best feed on the market—cottonseed meal and hulls. To induce the Southern people as a whole to adopt the use of lard manufactured from cottonseed oil instead of hog lard, being cheaper and far more wholesome, thereby causing a greater consumption of cottonseed oil and enhancing its value. This would enable the mills to pay more for seed, increasing the revenue of the cotton crop. I think it would be well for the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association at its convention in Atlanta, Ga., on May 15, 16 and 17, to create an advertising fund and each mill pledge itself to either subscribe so much to the fund or to spend a certain amount, not less than \$50, during the ensuing year for the purpose of advertising cottonseed products.

For the expansion of cottonseed products in foreign markets the United States government should so arrange its tariffs with a view to promoting a friendly feeling on the part of foreign governments and induce them to apply a small duty on exports from this country, including cottonseed products, that will result in a greater consumption in those countries, and not to create a feeling of animosity by reason of applying excessively high duties on imports, thereby causing them to pass what might be termed retaliatory tariffs, what several of them are now proposing to do unless the tariffs of this country are reduced.

#### Could Not Buy Seed at a Profit.

J. E. Houseal, manager Cedartown Oil Mills, branch of the Southern Cotton Oil Co., Cedartown, Ga.:

1. Crush this season at Cedartown oil mill 10 per cent. less than last year.
2. By nothing except price of seed. Seed were too high part of the season. Could not buy them at a profit. The oleo-

margarine law has no doubt had some influence on the price of oil.

3. Broader advertising as to the feed and fertilizer value of meal, and bringing to the attention of the consumer the cheapness, healthfulness and purity of refined cooking oil.

#### In Its First Season.

R. L. Wilson, president and treasurer Central Oil & Fertilizer Co., Cordele, Ga.:

1. This is our first season.
2. Not at all.
3. None at the moment.
4. Not sufficiently informed to make intelligent suggestions.

#### The Scarcity of Labor.

P. P. Ezell, secretary and treasurer Putnam Oil & Fertilizer Co., Eatonton, Ga.:

Our crush this season was 15 per cent. greater than last. Our business cannot be said to have been affected by the price of cottonseed, but we have been affected most adversely by the scarcity of labor in our vicinity. Liberal advertising appears to be the only available means of bringing oil-mill products before the people of this country in such a way as to enable them to appreciate their value. We are not in position to answer the fourth question in an intelligent manner.

#### Less Wildness in Cottonseed Prices.

L. W. Meakin, secretary and treasurer Fitzgerald Cotton Oil Co., Fitzgerald, Ga.:

Our crush of seed has been 300 tons more this season than last. Price of cottonseed has not been as wild this season as some seasons in the past, except for a short time only. Labor supply has been scarcer and higher, owing to manufacturing and railroad development in our section. No local legislation has affected our products aside from foreign and national legislation, with which we are all familiar. Have no suggestions further than those already being acted upon by the leading mill men.

#### Millions Could Be Saved the South.

J. Carter, manager Planters' Oil Mill, Gainesville, Ga.:

Our crush will be about 10 per cent. less than last season. Labor has not hurt us. Of course, legislation has and does hurt us more than any other thing. Get the man who raises the cottonseed to use the cooking oil, meal and hulls, and when they do that it will create a demand at home and the products of the seeds will bring their real value. Until that is done we cannot expect so much profit out of the seed. Cooking oil is superior to hog lard, and sells for about half the money. Cottonseed meal sells for less per 100 pounds than either cornmeal or wheat bran, and yet one pound of cottonseed meal is worth three pounds of wheat bran or three pounds of cornmeal for feeding purposes. The tariff is hurting us, but not so badly as our own people not using the seed product. Why should the Southern seedman sell his oil for half price and buy lard in the West, also corn and hay, when he has a much better and cheaper article at home? Millions would be saved in the South if our people would wake up to a sense of their duty.

#### To Assure Farmers Good Prices for Seed.

W. W. Abbot, manager Louisville Manufacturing Co., Louisville, Ga.:

Our crush the past season is about the same as former seasons. We have never been able to make any money in the crude-oil business with cottonseed at \$20 per ton. We therefore take very few of them. Labor has been bad, and is growing worse. The demagogue or the paid or interested politician is always out for something, and we have to be on the lookout for him. There are no purer or more wholesome food products than those derived from cottonseed oil. We should advertise and

demonstrate in every possible way to the farmers the true value of their cottonseed for feeding purposes and food products, the meal and hulls alone from a ton of cottonseed being worth considerably more for feed than the ton of cottonseed is worth for fertilizers, to say nothing of the value of the oil. In this way work the sale of products up to where we can pay farmers as much as \$20 per ton for their seed, thus doing away with the use of so valuable a commodity as cottonseed for fertilizing purposes. Not being an exporter, I have no information on foreign expansion.

#### To Keep Congressmen Advised.

W. E. McCaw, president McCaw Manufacturing Co., Macon, Ga.:

1. Twenty per cent. increase.
2. Very little with the exception of loss in business in high-grade edible oils, due to unjust tax on oleomargarine.
3. Systematic advertising.
4. The oil mills should increase greatly their efforts to keep their representatives in Washington more thoroughly advised as to the nature of the cottonseed business and the manufacture of its products.

#### Operating With Practically No Margin.

W. H. McKenzie, secretary and treasurer Montezuma Manufacturing Co., Montezuma, Ga.:

Our crush during the closing season will be about 30 per cent. greater than that of last season. As to what extent our business has been affected by the price of cottonseed, labor supply and legislation, beg to say that it has been most seriously affected by all of these. The extreme high prices that have prevailed for the past two years on cottonseed, together with scarcity of labor (and as a consequence about 30 per cent. advance in wages), on the one hand, and the decrease in value of about 50 per cent. in cottonseed oil, due largely to legislation by our own government against this product, on the other hand, has caused the mills in Georgia for the past two years to operate with practically no margin. As to suggestions for enlarging the market in cottonseed products, both in this country and abroad, will say that there is nothing that would do this more quickly and permanently than to stop legislation against the use of cottonseed oil and the repeal of the oleomargarine law, which was the heaviest blow that the oil-mill interests have had. The oil-mill interest of the South would be glad to see you take an active interest in the efforts that are being and will be made to bring about these results.

#### Advance in Crush.

Ocilla Oil & Fertilizer Co., Ocilla, Ga.:

1. Our crush advanced 10 per cent.
2. One per cent. decline.
3. Home consumption.

### KENTUCKY.

#### Purity of Cotton Oil Overlooked.

J. J. Caffrey, president Louisville Cotton Oil Co., Louisville, Ky.:

We are unable to give you any information as to questions 1 and 2, being refiners only of cottonseed oil, and not crushers of the seed. To question 3, as follows: "What suggestions have you for enlarging the market in this country for cottonseed products?" our general reply to this would be, publicity. Because of the rapid strides in the cotton-oil industry in the past quarter of a century, the public has not kept pace with it, and as a consequence consumption of oil in its purity for cooking and salads has been overlooked. If the average American family could only recognize the fact that choice refined cottonseed oil, properly used in the kitchen and dining-room, is an absolute preventive of dyspepsia and other ills too numerous to mention, the home market would be suffi-



cient to consume all the choice cottonseed oil that could possibly be made in an average season; but to assist this consumption, in addition to publicity we would suggest the necessity of improved quality being made by the mills and some strict regulations in the "pure-food" line as to the quality offered the consumers for edible purposes. Statistics have fully demonstrated that the foreign markets are ever willing and ready to take cotton oil in competition with other oils or fats, and at full competitive prices; also that the foreigners seldom hesitate in retaliatory measures against our high protective tariff, and almost invariably cottonseed oil is the first to suffer from such measures. The proper thing to do, therefore, is to see that cotton oil has its just dues in the policy of reciprocity, which is all that is necessary to create a foreign demand at full prices.

#### LOUISIANA.

##### Crude-Oil Market Kept Well in Hand

A. McCranie, president Homer Cotton Oil Co., Ltd., Homer, La.:

Our crush the past season was about two-thirds the crush of the season before; attributed to the fact of the cotton crop being about 50 per cent. of the previous year. We think the crude-oil market has been kept well in hand throughout this season, and unduly influenced by a strong combination. Our labor supply is not abundant and of a character that will never operate oil mills (to our mind) with economy and a little intelligence—the negro. We think one of the best ways to enlarge the market for cottonseed products is for each mill, and especially interior mills, to go to work at their own doors to demonstrate the value to the seed seller of hulls and meal as feed and the value of meal as a plant food also, and the value of cottonseed oil over animal fats. Through our various legislative representatives at Washington enlist an interest in the oil-mill industry, and add to that interest an expansion cottonseed-product committee from the Cottonseed Crushers' Association to visit foreign fields and unfold possibilities into realities.

#### MISSISSIPPI.

##### More Abundant Labor Expected.

W. C. McClure, manager Refuge Cotton Oil Co., Columbus, Miss.:

The crush at our plant this season is, approximately, or will be, 1100 tons short of the crush last season. Our business has been affected by the high prices prevailing for cottonseed. The labor supply this season has been better than the year before, and the outlook now is that labor for the coming season in this immediate vicinity will be more abundant and at much more reasonable scale of wages than has been the case for four or five years. We think this is largely due to somewhat of a reaction in industrial operations, tight money market and short crop the past season. Our common laborers are the negroes, a great many of whom will be compelled to seek work on the plantations in this section in the next few weeks, as such labor is overabundant in our town at the present time.

##### For a Tariff for Revenue Only.

N. B. Johnston, manager De Soto Oil Co., Greenville, Miss.:

We only crushed this past season about 60 per cent. of the quantity of seed we crushed the season previous, owing to the very short crop of cotton in what is known as the "Delta" section of Mississippi. Our business was not affected by any of the influences you mention, and would have been profitable but for the excessive competition existing between mills for the purchase of seed, owing to the fact that there are enough mills in the State of Mississippi to crush four times the seed produced within her bounds. We have now no sugges-

tions to make for the enlarging of the markets in this country for cottonseed products, there seeming to be an active demand for them this season, and at better prices than ever before, though there may be room for an expansion of which we are ignorant. We have no suggestions to make for increasing the foreign demand for cottonseed products, unless it be in placing the tariff laws of our country upon the only basis allowed by righteousness, viz., that of a tariff for revenue only, by which means we would be treating the people of foreign countries as we would like them to treat us, and would thereby gain for ourselves a place in their consideration from which our present selfish policy will forever exclude us.

##### Encourage Feeders.

Mississippi Oil Mill Co., Oxford, Miss.:

1. Crush was 66 per cent.
2. Damage estimated at 25 per cent.
3. Advertise and encourage feeders; protect home demand.

##### Consuls May Be Used.

Tupelo Cotton Oil Mill Co., Tupelo, Miss.:

1. Crush was 20 per cent. less.
2. These three causes have done us very material injury.
3. Know no better means than the Crushers' Publicity Bureau.
4. The agency of American consuls.

##### Hurt by Short Crop.

Rodney Oil Works, Rodney, Miss.:

1. Less than one-half.
2. Short crop hurt more than any other cause.
3. We have not thought much about this subject.
4. Are not prepared to express an opinion on this question.

##### For Minimum Transportation.

S. A. Scott, secretary Clay County Cotton Oil Co., West Point, Miss.:

1. Our crush was 34 per cent. less.
2. None.
3. Educating to home consumption.
4. Reduction of tariff and getting transportation to the minimum.

##### A Better Crush.

Wesson Cotton and Fertilizer Factory, Wesson, Miss.:

1. Our crush is better by 10 per cent.
2. Not much.
3. I cannot say.
4. I am a new man; leave it to older ones.

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

##### Labor Barely Sufficient.

T. J. Davis, president Elba Manufacturing Co., Charlotte, N. C.:

Our crush this season will be about 12,500 tons. Our crush last season was about 2500 tons. Our business in a general way has been affected by the high prices prevailing for cottonseed, to the extent that profits are much smaller than they reasonably should be. The labor supply is barely sufficient for our business, and the character of same is unsatisfactory, as the negro laborer is getting to be so thoroughly unreliable and indifferent as to his obligations that the labor question is getting to be more problematical and serious each day. We have been affected, too, by adverse legislation. For instance, the butterine tax of 10 cents per pound has the effect of reducing the consumption of cottonseed oil in this country, and naturally tends to depress prices. We would think by modifying or removing altogether the unjust taxation on butterine the consumption of cottonseed oil will be materially increased, which, with judicious advertising of the oil in its pure state and the food products into which it enters, should result in enlarging materially the demand for the article. We think there is a natural increase in the

demand for the by-products of cottonseed-oil mills, and conditions affecting same are not near so serious and unsatisfactory as those bearing on the oil production. As to enlarging the foreign demand for cottonseed oil and other oil-mill products, we should think the revision of our tariff laws should have the desired effect in promoting and enlarging our commercial relations with foreign countries, particularly in this line. It is our opinion that the industries of America have gotten beyond the "infant-industry" stage, and a high protective tariff is not as essential to the prosperity of this country as it was at one time, and with liberal reciprocal tariff laws our foreign business should be materially enlarged and be made more profitable than under existing conditions, as it certainly looks to us that the foreign countries are putting an embargo on cottonseed oil as a retaliatory measure, not that the commodity is undesirable in their country.

##### Legislation That Wrecks.

J. B. Lane, secretary and treasurer Fremont Oil Mill Co., Fremont, N. C.:

Our crush for the season just closing is about the same as last season. The price of cottonseed has been so high as to cut out all possible chance of any profit to mill. Labor is rather scarce, but gives us very little trouble until last part of season. As to the legislation that has been enacted against the industry, we feel that it has virtually wrecked the business. Judicious advertising under the supervision of committee appointed by Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association and supported by assessing all the mills. Break down the prejudice against the products and prove to the people that we produce something worth their consideration. We need the co-operation of the national government and lawmakers to arrange a proper reciprocal duty, so that our products would be admitted in foreign countries with as little duty as possible. Also to furnish an adequate appropriation to admit our products being advertised in foreign markets.

##### No Basis for Making Prices of Raw Material.

F. C. Dunn, secretary and treasurer Lenoir Oil & Ice Co., Kinston, N. C.:

Our crush during the season just closed was about 10 per cent. larger than last season. Our business is always affected very materially by the price of cottonseed; in fact, this is the greatest problem in the conduct of the business today. Unfortunately, there seems to be no legitimate basis upon which the mills operate, so far as the making of prices on raw material is concerned. There is no exchange to establish the value of the raw product from day to day, as in cotton, grain, etc. The very nature of the business as it is now conducted is such that the mills are absolutely at the mercy of the seed speculators. The producers of the seed also are not compelled to sell their seed; hence it is a very uncertain factor as to where our source of raw material is to come and at what price it will take to move it. Conditions very materially affect this. This state of affairs is brought about very largely on account of overconstruction; that is, there are too many mills for the usual quantity of seed that are to be marketed on the average conditions. The price paid for seed, of course, also affects materially the size of the garner. The price of cottonseed in our territory the past season at times was entirely too high for mills to make any money. The labor supply is also getting to be a serious problem with us. We are now paying from 20 to 25 per cent. more for labor than we did five years ago, and it is of a very inferior quality. Relative to legislation against the use of our products that may affect the industry, will say that we do not feel this directly. However, the protective

tariffs recently inaugurated by some of the foreign countries has materially lessened the export demand. In reply to the third question, we think it only necessary to enlighten our own people as to the real value of cottonseed products, and in this connection will say that we think the producers of the raw product are at present more prejudiced against cottonseed products than probably anyone else. This condition, we believe, can be completely changed by effective advertising through the medium of a bureau of publicity. We have no definite policy that we could recommend to be followed for the expansion of foreign markets, for the reason that we have not given this phase of the subject much thought. In conclusion, we desire to say that we think the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD has been the greatest agency in advertising and advancing the material interests of the South in all lines, and you have our best wishes for your continued success and usefulness.

##### No Reason to Discriminate Against Cotton Oil.

James A. Jones, president and treasurer Laurinburg Oil Co., Laurinburg, N. C.:

Our tonnage of cottonseed this year was about 10 per cent. increase over last year, aggregating about 7000 tons worked. The raw material at all times has sold for such a price that the margins for manufacturing has not been much above normal, though the profit from the business this year is very much more satisfactory than the season preceding the present one. We have an abundant supply of labor, and at a fairly cheap price. Our labor is very satisfactory, and has rendered us very efficient services at a moderate cost. We think that the national legislation against the use of cottonseed oil in the manufacture of certain foodstuffs is very much against the business. Cottonseed oil is certainly a very healthful fat, and there is no reason that it should be discriminated against on any market. There should be more cottonseed oil used in this country, and it should be placed on the market upon its merits rather than using it in conjunction with other fats that are less wholesome than cottonseed oil is. There should be treaties promulgated with foreign countries whereby certain commodities should be received free in consideration of cottonseed oil being placed on a free list in those countries. The industry in the South is a young and growing one, and there is no reason why cottonseed oil should not be accepted as one of the best fats produced on the American continent. We fully believe that the day is not far distant when it will be sold entirely on its merits at prices equal to other edible fats that are now on the market. Wishing you all kinds of success in your undertaking for the distribution of knowledge among the American people as to the correct value of cottonseed oil, we are, etc.

##### Feed Value of Meal and Hulls.

Wm. E. Worth, general manager Universal Oil & Fertilizer Co., Wilmington, N. C.:

We are as yet a very small factor in the Cottonseed Crushers' Association. We are handling cottonseed along altogether a different line from any other mill in the country, there being nothing else like this mill for handling cottonseed. We delint the seed, then grind them up fine and extract the oil from the mass in an absolutely tight apparatus, handling 12 tons at a time. We take out the oil down to about 3 per cent., and chemically this oil is pure. The resulting meal and hulls ground together, which we call "Universal Cottonseed Compound," analyzes crude fat 4½ per cent., protein 30 per cent., carbohydrates 50 per cent., and crude fiber 17 per cent., and in the process of extracting the oil it is cooked for four

hours at a temperature of 212 degrees. The result is that this makes a food product that when sold in comparison with wheat bran or corn on its intrinsic value would be worth three times as much as corn. We have demonstrated that the hulls alone put in this shape are equal in value with corn. When we separate the hulls from the meal we get a cottonseed meal that will analyze 52 per cent. protein and from 4 to 4½ per cent. crude fat. We have been experimenting for two years now with this plant, and in that time have shown conclusively that this is the finest kind of food for hogs, horses or cattle. We have demonstrated beyond question that this is a perfectly safe food to feed to horses, and have been feeding 18 horses and mules that I have in my employ six quarts of corn and oats and six quarts of cottonseed compound per day for months, and they are every one of them in good condition, all of them doing the hardest kind of work. We figure that, leaving out the hay, it costs \$5.05 per head a month to feed this stock on this ration.

We have for one and one-half years been selling this compound to a number of farmers for the purpose of fattening their hogs, and in every single case the order has been repeated and re-repeated. We have demonstrated that milk cows fed with this compound produce more butter fat than a cow fed one-half cottonseed meal and one-half wheat bran, or all cottonseed meal or all wheat bran. We have about 15 tons of this material in one pile, made in May, 1905, and we have had it analyzed every month for the purpose of demonstrating if any change had taken place in it by reason of age, or if it would be attacked by any kind of bug or worm. An examination last week showed that it is in as good condition as the day it was made, and free from any kind of weevil or worm. You can readily figure what the increase would be in value of cottonseed that are crushed in the South for food in this condition and the compound sold on its merits in comparison with corn, oats or wheat bran.

As we understand it, only about 10 per cent. of the cottonseed in the United States is used as a food product, except that part is exported, while about 90 per cent. is used as a fertilizer. If first used as a food in this shape, we figure that that portion of the cottonseed that are crushed in the United States would be worth \$16.50 per ton more than it is now. Last year the finest crop of cotton made in the State of North Carolina, and the cotton that took the premium at the State fair, was made on 17 acres of land, using 250 pounds of Universal Cottonseed Compound and 200 pounds of phosphatic lime to the acre. I walked through that field myself, every row of it, and there was not a stalk that was not as high as my head, and the least number of bolls found on any stalk was 60, the majority running from 125 to 150.

We are selling this material at \$22 per ton in a retail way for the purpose of getting it introduced, particularly for feeding cows, hogs and horses, feeling assured that when we have demonstrated beyond question its intrinsic value that we can get more for it. I have this plant in operation and so far have succeeded, without any difficulty whatever, in selling its products as fast as produced. Giving our entire attention to the development of this method, we have not sufficiently acquainted ourselves with the general conditions to be able to answer intelligently the questions in your circular.

I am firmly convinced of the value of this method, and that it will ultimately revolutionize the handling of cottonseed in the South and will make the cottonseed of more value than the cotton itself.

#### For a House-to-House Canvass.

Jonathan Havens, president and manager Havens Oil Co., Washington, N. C.: Our crush is 20 per cent. less than it was last season. Our business has not been affected by the price of cottonseed or labor supply. The legislation against the use of our products and the high tariff contemplated on camel's hair, which is used in our business, has seriously affected us. To enlarge the market for the use of cottonseed productions in this country it is necessary that we should have independent refineries, centrally located, and a house-to-house canvass of our goods and the revenue taken off of our butter productions. Comparing our oil productions with other oils, we are getting 25 per cent. less money than we should have.

#### Products Readily Sold.

J. B. Little, secretary and manager Pitt County Oil Co., Winterville, N. C.:

1. With our capacity doubled our crush has been 125 per cent. greater than last season.
2. None.
3. Our products are readily taken off our hands now at good prices; think new uses for the products will soon come to light.
4. If the Overman bill now before Congress to extend our cotton trade with other countries should become a law, I think that all products arising from the seed should be included in that bill.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA.

##### Working Upon Customers Personally.

B. F. Taylor, manager Taylor Manufacturing Co., Columbia, S. C.:

Our total purchases of cottonseed are approximately 13,000 tons for this season. Last year we had just started business, and did not complete our mill until the 15th of January, and therefore were not in the market the greater part of the time, and therefore no comparison can be made, but our purchases last season amounted to 4700 tons. Our business has been seriously affected by the price of cottonseed. Competition is so strong, and there is so little seed as compared with the crushing capacity of the mills, that it is almost an impossibility to operate a mill in South Carolina for anything like a fair profit. The labor supply is quite serious, and those that we do get are not worth one-half the price we have to pay. The price of labor has advanced at least 30 per cent. in the last few years, and we have been unable to make corresponding increase in the price of our products to offset this. The working expenses of all departments have increased, and where a mill could formerly work for \$3.50 per ton it now costs from \$4.50 to \$5. It is only by employing experts in the manufacturing and paying very close attention to details that any of us are able to make money. There has been some legislation with respect to cottonseed meal in this State, and we have to pay a tax of 25 cents per ton on it. We do not object, however, to this, as it is a protection against sale of adulterated products. There is no difficulty in selling adulterated products, and in case of adulteration all that is necessary is that it be marked plainly what it is, and if it does not come up to such guarantee the goods can be confiscated. We think that this is all the legislation that should be enacted upon any kind of products. The oleomargarine law has practically stopped the consumption of cottonseed oil, and we consider the prohibition of the use of coloring matter in the oleomargarine very unjust when they allow same coloring matter to be used in butter. We have found that advertising directly to the consumers by means of letters and pamphlets and personal conversations has been the best way to increase the use of our products. We

have been unable to obtain anything by advertising in the newspapers. Our experience is that the best way is for the mill managers to talk personally with customers in their community. If this can be enlarged on in any way so as to cover country generally it would be of great benefit to us. The only policy that we can suggest for the expansion of foreign markets for cottonseed oil is to have oil for sale there. The American Cotton Oil Co., which is the largest exporter of cottonseed oil, has its own agents in foreign countries, and they are now able to deliver to any part of the world oil in one-barrel lots. The only suggestion that we have for enlarging our markets would be to have representatives to place our products before the world in attractive and convenient ways. Cottonseed products, being largely substitutes for other products that have been in use since the world began, are necessarily hard to introduce. When a man has been eating wheat bread it is hard for him to change to corn bread, and it is just as hard to change one from the use of lard to the use of cottonseed oil. Even the cattle have to be educated or forced to start with cottonseed meal and hulls, but once started, they prefer it to any other food. Our suggestions, therefore, should be towards getting people to try our products and in this way educate their taste and minds to the use of them.

#### About the Same Crush.

Cross Anchor Oil Co., Cross Anchor, S. C.:

1. Crush about the same.

#### Favors Advertising Through Papers.

Victor Cotton Oil Co., Gaffney, S. C.:

1. Crush about the same.
2. Price of seed probably affected price of oil. We had no other trouble to complain of.
3. Especially advertising through the papers.
4. Do not know.

#### Would Stop Inimical Legislation.

J. J. Lawton, general manager Hartsville Oil Mill, Hartsville, S. C.:

Our crush has been about 12 per cent. greater than last year. The enactment of the bill by Congress which practically shuts out "oleomargarine" from the markets of the United States has hurt the consumption of cottonseed oil, and as this legislation is purely to aid the West and East at the expense of the South, it should be repealed at once. It seems to me that advertising the merits of the products of the cottonseed and stopping inimical legislation will accomplish the desired results. Our people are ignorant of the value of both the oil and the meal. Lard today is selling in Chicago at 8.85 per pound, while refined cottonseed oil is bringing 5 cents per pound, though one pound of cottonseed oil is worth as much as two pounds of lard for cooking purposes. This also applies to the meal. One hundred pounds of cottonseed meal contains as much protein (or that constituent that furnishes the growth, muscle, bone, lean meat, and by it the value of all feeds are measured) as 500 pounds of cornmeal, and yet cottonseed meal is bringing today about \$1.25 per 100 pounds at the mills, while cornmeal is bringing, say, \$1.50 per 100 pounds. If cottonseed meal was bringing its true value as a feedstuff it ought to bring about \$7.50 per hundred. In other words, cottonseed meal has been sold largely for fertilizing purposes, and its value as a food product is only now being found out. Hence I say advertising the merits of the products and letting the world know how valuable they are is one solution of getting larger and better markets for our products. The Cottonseed Crushers' Association has suggested a plan whereby all the representatives of

this government in foreign lands act as commercial representatives and keep this government informed as to the needs of the world, so far as cottonseed oil and cottonseed meal are concerned, thus keeping us in touch with all the markets of the world, so that we may sell to advantage what we make. Our government can do great good along this line, and I believe that it will.

#### Not Yet Affected by Legislation.

E. H. Johnston, general manager Highland Park Manufacturing Co., Rock Hill, S. C.:

We crushed 20 per cent. more seed the closing season than last season. The average cost of seed was a little less, labor was scarce, and, consequently, more expensive. Legislation has not affected us so far, but may do so. Make high-grade products and encourage their use in every way possible, the refined oil as food, meal and hulls for feeding cattle, hogs and mules, and especially cattle. Make the meal and hulls known as heading the list of American stock-feeding products, and if used for this purpose are the richest and most concentrated food known. Make high-grade products, put them up well, and give your customer what he buys.

#### For Trial Experiments.

West Union Oil Mill, Walhalla, S. C.:

1. Crush about the same.
2. Twenty-five per cent.
3. Better educated to their value.
4. Push trial experiments.

#### For a Reduction of Duty on Press Cloths, etc.

C. W. Whisonant, president and treasurer Wilkinsville Cotton Oil Co., Wilkinsville, S. C.:

Our crush was about 15 per cent. less than last season. Our business has been affected very little by the price of seed. Labor is scarce and higher. No legislation against the use of our products, and no other influences that we know of. We have no suggestions to offer for enlarging the home market of our products except by letting their merits be known to consumers—educating them by judicious advertising. We have no policy specially to suggest for the expansion of foreign markets, except the tariff or import duties might be revised so as to let our products enter foreign markets under more favorable conditions and reduce the import duties on press cloth, etc., and our government might push the sale of our own products by having an agent or committee appointed to do this.

#### A Vexed Problem for All Industries.

Dr. L. H. Irby, president and treasurer Woodruff Cotton Oil Co., Woodruff, S. C.:

We will crush about 25 per cent. less seed this season than we did last season. This season has not been a very profitable one, owing to the high price paid for seed during the busiest part of the season. The labor supply is hardly adequate to the needs of the oil mills. The labor supply is becoming one of the vexed problems with which the oil mills, as well as other manufacturing enterprises, will have to contend. We think the best plan that can be adopted for enlarging the market in this country for cottonseed products is to educate the people, both in the towns and in the country, in the matter of the superior qualities of cottonseed oil as a cooking grease, its cheapness as compared with lard, and of its being far more wholesome than any other grease on the market. Its extensive use would enhance the value of cottonseed and would no doubt make the oil-mill business more profitable, as it is easier to make money when the price of oil is high, even though the price of seed is high, than it is when the price of oil is low and the price of seed is also low. We know of no better policy for the ex-



pansion of the foreign markets for cottonseed products than that suggested by President McKinley in his last message, and later by President Roosevelt, that of sending a special commission to "exploit in foreign lands the manufactured and farm products of America." An appropriation should be made by Congress to defray the expenses incurred by this commission. This commission could render invaluable service to the cotton-oil industry by introducing cottonseed oil into every market possible throughout the world. We thank you for the interest you are manifesting in behalf of the cotton-oil industry, and we feel sure that much good will result from your efforts, together with those being put forward by the oil-mill people themselves.

#### TENNESSEE.

##### More Seed Used in Feeding Cattle.

R. N. Bond, secretary and treasurer Brownsville Cotton Oil Co., Brownsville, Tenn.:

We crushed several hundred tons more seed this season than last, as we only crushed seed from local territory, and last year the territory in which we are located suffered from drought, and crop was not as good as this season. Last winter was more severe, and farmers used more seed in feeding cattle than was used this winter. The price of cottonseed has been too high, which has made the business not as profitable as it would have been if the seed had been bought at lower prices. We have had very little trouble with our labor, as we are situated very fortunate in regard to labor. We think legislation has worked a hardship on cottonseed-oil business by curtailing the sale of the products by adverse legislation. We think it would be to the interest of all cottonseed manufacturers to work for such legislation as would encourage the manufacture of their products and make them more valuable. We think the uses and value of cottonseed products should be advertised thoroughly in the United States, so as to enlighten the public as to their real value, and in this way materially increase the sale of all products manufactured by cottonseed-oil mills. We think that cottonseed-oil products should be advertised in foreign markets as well as in this country, and in this way the foreign demand would be expanded to much larger proportion. We are glad to see the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD take such an interest in the cottonseed-oil business, as well as all other enterprises calculated to advance the interest of the South. We think it is doing more for the advancement of the South today than any other journal.

##### Where Cottonseed Butter is Preferred.

William D. Roberts, general manager Richmond Cotton Oil Co., Memphis, Tenn.:

Our crush for the past season has been about equal to the season before, which was very short. Our business has suffered on account of the high prices of cottonseed ruling in this section, brought about by the crushing capacity being out of all proportion to the supply of seed; this, together with the scarcity and high price of labor, made the season's crush very unsatisfactory. As to enlarging our home market for products, would suggest that we do so by advertising, using and talking up the advantages of vegetable oil over animal fats. I think we should use the same means in bringing our products to the attention of the foreign trade. We should also use all possible means to bring about the repeal of the tax on oleomargarine, which was aimed to kill the use of cottonseed oil in butter-making in the interest of the dairies of the North. Country hotels, mines, lumber and log camps and all public works in warm climates prefer oleo-

margarine or cottonseed butter to dairy butter, for the reason that it is sweeter and better, and does not deteriorate or get rancid.

##### For Reciprocity.

Tennessee Cotton Oil Co., Nashville, Tenn.:

1. Crush was 20 per cent. less.
2. Seriously.
3. Encouraging local and nearby consumption.
4. Reciprocity.

#### TEXAS.

##### Boll-Weevil a Blow.

J. F. Gilmore, general manager Athens Cotton Oil Co., Athens, Texas:

1. We crushed about one-fourth as many seed this season as last.
2. Cannot say; the boll-weevil has been a great "blow" to this section.
3. Think each mill should use every effort to dispose of its manufactured products to their home people.
4. Not prepared to make any suggestions on this matter just now.

##### Affected by Class Legislation.

Beeville Cotton Oil Co., Beeville, Texas:

1. Crush two-thirds more.
2. Affected only by class legislation.
3. Advertise.
4. Same.

##### Making Known Advantages of Products.

Brenham Compress, Oil & Manufacturing Co., Brenham, Texas:

1. Crush about the same.
2. Forty per cent. less.
3. Liberal advertising of the advantages of our products compared with other feeds and foods.
4. Lower duties.

##### Moving on Two Lines.

Comanche Cotton Oil Co., Comanche, Texas:

1. Crush was short.
3. Advertising.
4. Reciprocity and advertising.

##### Farmers Have Not Sold So Much Seed

G. I. Terrell, president Deport Cotton Oil Co., Deport, Texas:

The crush has been one-third of last year. The price of cottonseed has been unsatisfactory to the farmer, therefore he has not sold so many. Plenty of labor. Legislation has had but little effect. I suggest to advertise with small samples. Expand the foreign trade by reciprocity.

##### For a Repeal of the Grout Law.

John Harvey, manager Detroit Oil & Cotton Co., Detroit, Texas:

1. The continued rains of 1905 reduced our cotton crop 75 per cent.; therefore, cannot draw any comparison of past years.
2. Seed price was reasonable. Labor very satisfactory. Legislation of our State does us no hurt.
3. Repeal the Grout law.
4. Reciprocity with Germany, Hungary, Italy, France and all foreign countries. Let a commission be appointed by the officials at Washington with Joe W. Allison at the head to go abroad and introduce the cottonseed products in every country that is civilized.

##### Affected Only Indirectly by Legislation.

F. A. Blain, general manager Fort Worth Cotton Oil Co., Fort Worth, Texas:

1. Our crush for the past season has been about 75 per cent. of the previous year.
2. As nearly all of our oil is sold to local packers and most of our meal to feeders, legislation affects us only indirectly. We have no trouble in securing labor, but have to pay good prices—\$1.75 to \$2.50 per day.
3. I think that our bureau of information has solved the problem of domestic

consumption and by keeping at it will largely increase the home demand.

##### 4. Reciprocity.

##### The Merits of Products.

Georgetown Oil Mills, Georgetown, Texas:

1. Crush one-sixth less.
2. Nearly everything favorable the past season.
3. Informing the people as to merits of products.
4. Spirit of reciprocity, so as to avoid unfriendly legislation against us.

##### For a Revision of the Tariff.

C. T. Rather, manager Gonzales Cotton Oil & Manufacturing Co., Gonzales, Texas:

1. Our crush was 60 per cent. larger this season than last.
2. We are unable to say to what extent our business has been affected by any of the things mentioned in this question.
3. Education of the people as to the relative value of cottonseed products and their merits compared with other products with which they compete in the market.
4. Revision of the tariff laws as advocated by the democratic party.

##### Work for a Special Committee.

Wm. S. Thompson, manager Longview Cotton Oil Co., Longview, Texas:

1. About two-fifths.
2. We think too much has been paid for seed. Labor condition in our immediate locality is favorable. Legislation, we are frank to admit, is not at present altogether favorable, but we do not feel competent to answer fully.
3. Educate the consumers by any reasonable means at the hands of manufacturers.
4. This should be handled by a committee appointed by the crushers in regular session at a regular meeting.

##### For a Campaign of Education.

L. S. Le Clercq, secretary Paris Oil & Cotton Co., Paris, Texas:

We are very much pleased to note the interest your publication is showing in the matter of the cottonseed-oil business of the South, and beg herewith to answer your questions as follows: The crush of this mill for this closing season, as compared with a normal season, was 60 per cent. short, owing, primarily, to the very much decreased production of cotton in this particular section, amounting to nearly a failure of the crop. The very unjust legislation enacted some years ago, placing a practically prohibitive tax on oleomargarine, has very much curtailed our production of butter oil, and is class legislation of the rankest sort. Oleomargarine should be sold as such, as it is a pure, wholesome food, the component part of which, cottonseed oil, being a vegetable fat; therefore is cleaner and purer than animal fat, especially the renovated kind used in the manufacture of much of the so-called creamery butter. In order to enlarge the markets in this country for our products a campaign should be made of advertising and education in the use of such. The popular objection to cottonseed oil is founded on prejudice arising from a lack of knowledge of its merits. Cottonseed oil has to borrow the names of compound lard and olive oil in order to get into consumption, when it should be sailing under its own proper colors and standing on its own merits, which it is amply able to do. As to what policy we would suggest for the exploiting of our products in foreign markets, in our opinion, the bills recently introduced in Congress by some of the Southern members towards the appointing of commissioners to exploit the manufacture of cotton and cottonseed products is a long step in the right direction. A committee of our Interstate Cottonseed Crushers'

Association has been working on this matter for some time past, and has visited Washington in the interest of the passage of this bill, and we sincerely hope that something will be done during the present session towards the accomplishment of this very much desired end. Thanking you for the interest you are taking in our industry, which is the largest manufacturing industry of the South, and which should have some recognition, we are, etc.

##### Exchanging Hulls and Meal for Seed.

George Roper, manager Rosebud Oil & Cotton Co., Rosebud, Texas:

Would state that our crush at this point in Texas has been a reasonably satisfactory one, considering the fact that we are heavily damaged by the boll-weevils. We made some profit on our investment this year, owing to the fact that most of the mills, looking at the disastrous experience they have been having the past four years, were much more conservative in the purchase of the raw material, having come to their senses and to a large extent realized that fighting one another over a small quantity of seed did not produce one more. Our business has been for several years seriously affected by the mills paying speculative prices for seed at the time of purchase, hoping and expecting that advances in the product market would come later on and save them from disaster. We have been hampered very much in our business, owing to the short labor supply, for during cotton-picking it is almost impossible for mills to get a supply of labor whereby they can operate their mills at a profit. My idea for the enlargement of the market in this country is that each single individual mill should work his home territory to its fullest extent by advertising the wonderful fattening properties of the products from cottonseed. This season I inaugurated a plan of exchanging hulls and meal for cottonseed to the farmers on such a low basis of prices that it has increased my local sale most wonderfully, over 1000 per cent. My method of doing so is to allow the farmer to bring his seed in, accept the ruling price, sell him the hulls and meal at \$1 on the hulls and 25 cents less on the meal per ton, he to haul the meal and hulls away from the mill just as he needs it from time to time during the year. This method, of course, necessitates a considerable amount of hull storage room, but I confidently believe that it is worth the expense, and my experience this winter has proved it to be so at this mill of ours, at least. I have no suggestion to make as regards to the extension of our market in foreign countries, as I am not well enough posted on conditions across the water.

##### Interests Much Neglected at Washington.

G. A. Baumgarten, manager Schulenburg Oil Mill, Schulenburg, Texas:

My crush was about 1500 tons more than the previous season, having had a very small crush of 1840 tons the previous year, while the last one ran 3360 tons. The low price of oil is causing farmers to complain. As feed, such as meal, was high the latter part of the season, the majority of farmers cannot understand that a three-cent rise in oil will raise the price of seed \$1, when meal will have to rise about \$3 per ton to make the same advance in price of seed. Labor supply was not so plentiful as usual, but as I have always worked white men in the mill the past 24 years, the majority have been with me from the beginning. This being a German community, I have no trouble to work white men. We are accomplishing a great deal by the bureau of publicity in Texas, but that is not enough. We must see that all laws, such as the Grout bill enacted, etc., are knocked out, that cottonseed oil can take its own course, and more will be used.

from year to year instead of lard or butter. Congress will have to make some kind of exchange with foreign countries by which the present tariff on oil is reduced in all foreign countries. I am proud to know that you are taking such interest in everything pertaining to the upbuilding of the South, and the products of cottonseed, especially oil, have been very much neglected at Washington.

#### Oleomargarine Law a Drawback.

G. D. Miller, secretary and treasurer Grayson Oil & Cotton Co., Sherman, Texas:

We beg to answer your questions as follows for the various oil mills which are managed from this office:

Grayson Oil & Cotton Co., plant at Sherman, Texas; seed crushed last season 7500 tons; this season 4100 tons.

Madill Oil & Cotton Co., plant at Madill, I. T.; seed crushed last season 5911 tons; this season 5100 tons.

Roff Oil & Cotton Co., plant at Roff, I. T.; seed crushed last season 7175 tons; this season 3700 tons.

Tecumseh Oil & Cotton Co., plant at Tecumseh, O. T.; seed crushed last season 6224 tons; this season 4480 tons.

The price of cottonseed is the most important question to be considered in our business. Upon this question rests almost entirely the success or failure of operating an oil mill. High prices such as were paid during the past two or three seasons meant little or no profit to the mills. Lower prices, of course, increase the profits proportionately. The labor supply has been quite sufficient. High tariff imposed on cottonseed oil by the Austria-Hungarian government and the disposition of other governments to do likewise is, we think, largely responsible for the decline in oil from 27 cents for prime crude during the latter part of January to 23 cents during the latter part of February. Legislation along this line will materially affect the cotton-oil market adversely. The oleomargarine bill also has been a material factor in reducing the consumption of cottonseed oil. The repeal of the oleomargarine law will very materially increase the consumption of cottonseed oil in this country. Constant and persistent advertising in a manner calculated to educate the people as to the values of all cottonseed products is, in our opinion, the best way to enlarge the market or increase the demand in this country. In order to increase the foreign demand in our cottonseed products it will first be necessary for this government to bring such influence to bear upon the foreign governments which are disposed to legislate against the importation into those countries of cottonseed oil as will secure either the modification or repeal of such discriminating tariff. We would suggest also that placing of the proper literature in the hands of our consuls at the various cities in foreign countries and advertising to some extent through this channel, as well as the appointment of a commission by this government to travel in foreign countries with a view to extending the trade in cotton and cottonseed products, would materially increase the demand for our products in foreign countries.

In an article on the importance of Richmond, Va., as a tobacco-manufacturing point the *Times-Dispatch* of that city states that the output of the nine independent tobacco factories in Richmond during the 12 months ended March 31 was 10,556,280 pounds.

The Board of Trade of Knoxville, Tenn., is prepared to circulate 50,000 copies of a pamphlet setting forth the advantages of that city.

The Business Men's Association of Portsmouth, Va., has elected Mr. John L. Watson president.

## COTTONSEED-OIL MILLS OF THE SOUTH.

A few years ago the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD published a list of the cottonseed-oil mills of the country. Since then the industry has expanded to such an extent and so many new mills have been established that it is thought to be timely to publish a revised list in connection with this year's meeting of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association at Atlanta. Pains have been taken to make the list as complete and accurate as possible, and the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD will be gratified at having its attention called to any omissions or errors in the list, which follows by States:

### ALABAMA.

Alexander City Oil Co., Alexander City.  
Albertsville Oil Mill, Albertsville.  
Andalusia Oil Mill, Andalusia.  
Birmingham Oil Mill, Birmingham.  
Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Birmingham.  
Continental Oil & Fertilizer Co., Birmingham.  
Brewton Oil Mill Co., Brewton.  
Boaz Cotton Oil Co., Boaz.  
Cullman Oil Mill, Cullman.  
Leder Cotton Oil Co., Demopolis.  
Dothan Cotton Oil Co., Dothan.  
Ashcraft Cotton Oil Mill, Florence.  
Dadeville Oil Co., Dadeville.  
Alabama Cotton Oil Co., Demopolis.  
Enterprise Oil Mill, Enterprise.  
Eufaula Oil & Fertilizer Co., Eufaula.  
Epes Cotton Oil Co., Epes.  
Eutaw Oil Co., Eutaw.  
Evergreen Manufacturing Co., Evergreen.  
Piedmont Oil & Refining Co., Faunsdale.  
Greenville Oil Mill, Greenville.  
Greensboro Oil Co., Greensboro.  
Huntsville Oil Co., Huntsville.  
Alabama Cotton Oil Co., Huntsville.  
Butler-Kyser Oil Co., Huntsville.  
Farmers' Cotton Oil Co., Huntsville.  
Huntsville Warehouse Co., Huntsville.  
Jacksonville Mill Co., Jacksonville.  
Lafayette Cotton Oil Co., Lafayette.  
Luverne Oil Co., Luverne.  
Linden Oil Mill, Linden.  
Lineville Oil Co., Lineville.  
Conchardee Oil Mills, Lincoln.  
Alabama Cotton Oil Co., Mobile.  
Planters' Cotton Oil Co., Montgomery.  
Alabama Cotton Oil Co., Montgomery.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Montgomery.  
Dixie Cotton Oil Co., Montgomery.  
National Cotton Oil Co., Montgomery.  
Decatur Cotton Oil Co., New Decatur.  
Oxford Cotton Oil Co., Oxford.  
Tarwick & Jerigan, Opelika.  
Opelika Oil & Refining Co., Opelika.  
Ozark Oil Co., Ozark.  
Pineapple Gin & Mill Co., Pineapple.  
Pell City Manufacturing Co., Pell City.  
Autauga Oil & Fertilizer Co., Prattville.  
Campbell & Wright, Jr., Roanoke.  
Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Selma.  
International Cottonseed Oil Co., Selma.  
Alabama Cotton Oil Co., Selma.  
People's Cotton Oil Co., Selma.  
Sheffield Oil Mill, Sheffield.  
Walters Bros. Oil Mill, Sprague.  
Sylacauga Oil Mill, Sylacauga.  
Talladega Mercantile Co., Talladega.  
Talladega Oil Mill Co., Talladega.  
Thomasville Mill & Seed Co., Thomasville.  
Standard Chemical & Oil Co., Troy.  
Macon Cotton Oil Mill, Tuskegee.  
Tuscaloosa Cotton Oil Co., Tuscaloosa.  
Tuskegee Oil Mill and Gin, Tuskegee.  
Union Springs Oil Mill, Union Springs.  
Uniontown Cotton Oil Co., Uniontown.  
Farmers' Cotton Oil Mill & Trading Co., Uniontown.

### ARKANSAS.

Arkansas Cotton Oil Co., Argenta.  
Little Rock Cotton Oil Co., Ashdown.  
Enterprise Cotton Oil Co., Augusta.  
Arkansas Cotton Oil Co., Brinkley.  
Conway Cotton Oil & Gin Co., Conway.  
Camden Cotton Oil Co., Camden.  
Cotton Plant Cotton Oil Co., Cotton Plant.  
Clarendon Gin & Mill Co., Clarendon.  
Planters' Cotton Oil Co., Des Arc.  
Arkansas Valley Oil Co., Dardanelle.  
Des Arc Cotton Oil Co., Des Arc.  
Arkansas Cotton Oil Co., England.  
El Dorado Cotton Oil Co., El Dorado.  
Arkansas Cotton Oil Co., Fort Smith.  
Fort Smith Cotton Oil Co., Fort Smith.  
Consumers' Cotton Oil Co., Forest City.  
Arkansas Cotton Oil Co., Helena.  
New South Oil Co., Helena.  
City Oil Works, Helena.  
Farmers' Oil Mill, Helena.  
Hope Cotton Oil Co., Hope.  
Hamburg Cotton Oil Co., Hamburg.  
Roberts Cotton Oil Co., Jonesboro.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock.

Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock.  
Rose City Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock.  
Arkansas Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock.  
Consumers' Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock.  
Dixie Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock.  
Arkansas Cotton Oil Co., Lake Village.  
Marianna Cotton Oil Co., Marianna.  
Columbia Cotton Oil Co., Magnolia.  
Drew Cotton Gin & Oil Co., Monticello.  
Morrilton Cotton Oil Co., Morrilton.  
Mulberry Cotton Oil Co., Mulberry.  
Planters' Cotton Oil Co., Morrilton.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Newport.  
Farmers' Cotton Oil Co., Okolona.  
Oceola Cotton Oil Co., Oceola.  
Consumers' Cotton Oil Co., Pine Bluff.  
Valley Planting Co., Rives.  
Searcy Cotton Oil Co., Searcy.  
Arkansas Oil Co., Texarkana.  
Texarkana Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Co., Texarkana.  
Logan County Cotton Oil Co., Paris.  
Arkansas Cotton Oil Co., Pine Bluff.  
Bluff City Oil Co., Pine Bluff.  
Portland Cotton Oil Co., Portland.  
Tillar Cotton Oil Co., Tillar.  
Wilmot Cotton Oil Works, Wilmot.  
Ashley Oil & Gin Co., Wilmot.  
Phoenix Cotton Oil Co., Walnut Ridge.

### FLORIDA.

Florida Cotton Oil Co., Jacksonville.  
Florida Manufacturing Co., Madison.  
Marianna Manufacturing Co., Marianna.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Pensacola.  
Tallahassee Cotton Oil Co., Tallahassee.  
Florida Cotton Oil Co., Tallahassee.

### GEORGIA.

Abbeville Cotton Oil Co., Abbeville.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Ackworth.  
Planters' Oil Mill, Albany.  
Georgia Cotton Oil Co., Albany.  
Americus Oil Co., Americus.  
Farmers' Cotton Oil Co., Americus.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Arlington.  
Gate City Oil Co., Atlanta.  
Atlanta Oil & Fertilizer Co., Atlanta.  
Georgia Cotton Oil Co., Atlanta.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Atlanta.  
Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Atlanta.  
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. (Southern Mills), Atlanta.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Athens.  
Oconee Oil & Fertilizer Co., Athens.  
Interstate Cotton Oil Co., Augusta.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Augusta.  
Planters' Cotton Oil Co., Augusta.  
Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Augusta.  
Georgia Cotton Oil Co., Augusta.  
Farmers' Cottonseed Oil Mill, Avalon.  
Bostwick Manufacturing Co., Bostwick.  
Bainbridge Oil Mill, Bainbridge.  
Blakely Oil & Fertilizer Co., Blakely.  
Blackshear Manufacturing Co., Blackshear.  
Malcolm Oil Mill, Bogart.  
Mitchell Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Co., Camilla.  
Camilla Supply Co., Camilla.  
Canon Oil & Fertilizer Co., Canon.  
Mandeville Mills, Carrollton.  
J. J. Holloway, Clem.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Cartersville.  
Cedartown Oil Mill, Cedartown.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Columbus.  
Home Mixture Guano Co., Columbus.  
Mutual Oil Co., Columbus.  
Georgia Cotton Oil Co., Columbus.  
Farmers' Oil Mill, Commerce.  
Comer Oil Mill Co., Comer.  
Conyers Oil Mill, Conyers.  
Central Oil & Fertilizer Co., Cordele.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Cordele.  
Crawford Oil Mills, Crawford.  
Cochran Oil Mill and Gin, Cochran.  
Cuthbert Oil Mills, Cuthbert.  
L. A. Gains, Coldwater.  
E. A. Jackson, Cuthbert.  
Farmers' Oil & Fertilizer Co., Dawson.  
Farmers' Oil & Milling Co., Dawson.  
Davisboro Cotton Oil Mill, Davisboro.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Dawson.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Dublin.  
Eatonton Oil Mill, Eatonton.  
Putnam Oil & Fertilizer Co., Eatonton.  
Eastman Oil Mill, Eastman.  
Elberton Oil Mills, Elberton.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Forsyth.  
Farmers' Gin & Manufacturing Co., Forsyth.  
Fort Valley Oil Mill, Fort Valley.  
Fitzgerald Cotton Oil Co., Fitzgerald.  
Heard Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Co., Franklin.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Fort Gaines.  
Fairburn Oil & Fertilizer Co., Fairburn.  
Flowery Branch Cotton Oil Co., Flowery Branch.

Fayetteville Oil Co., Fayetteville.  
Farmington Oil Mill, Farmington.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Greensboro.  
Griffin Oil & Fertilizer Co., Griffin.  
Planters' Oil Mill, Gainesville.  
Garfield Oil Mill, Garfield.  
Girard Cotton Oil Co., Girard.

Grovania Oil Co., Grovania.  
Walker Bros., Griffin.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Gate City.  
Lathrop Oil Mill Co., Hawkinsville.  
Hartwell Oil Mill Co., Hartwell.  
Hardman Oil Co., Harmony Grove.  
Farmers' Oil Mill Co., Harmony Grove.  
Hogansville Cotton Oil Co., Hogansville.  
Hoschton Oil Mill, Hoschton.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Jackson.  
Jersey Oil Mill, Jersey.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Jefferson.  
Twigg Oil & Fertilizer Co., Jeffersonville.  
Louisville Manufacturing Co., Louisville.  
Lagrange Oil Mills, Lagrange.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Locust Grove.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Lavonia.  
Lawrenceville Oil & Manufacturing Co., Lawrenceville.

Lyons Trading Co., Lyons.  
Farmers' Oil & Fertilizer Co., Lavonia.  
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., Macon.  
Georgia Cotton Oil Co., Macon.  
McCaw Manufacturing Co., Macon.  
Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Macon.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Macon.  
Madison Oil Co., Madison.  
Milledgeville Oil Co., Milledgeville.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Monroe.  
McRae Oil & Refining Co., McRae.  
Maysville Oil Mill, Maysville.  
Marietta Ice Co., Marietta.  
Maxeys Manufacturing Co., Maxeys.  
Monticello Oil Co., Monticello.  
Montezuma Manufacturing Co., Montezuma.  
Farmers' Cottonseed Oil Mill, Martins.  
Morton Cotton Oil Mill, Millen.  
Elsley Oil & Fertilizer Co., Munnerlyn.  
Coweta Cotton Oil Co., Newnan.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Newnan.  
Ocella Oil & Fertilizer Co., Ocella.  
D. A. Smith, Payne.  
Pelham Cotton Oil Co., Pelham.  
Pendergrass Cotton Oil Co., Pendergrass.  
Putnam Oil & Fertilizer Co., Putnam.  
Quitman Oil Co., Quitman.  
Georgia Cotton Oil Co., Rome.  
Richland Oil Co., Richland.  
Farmers' Oil Mill, Royston.  
Rome Oil & Fertilizer Co., Rome.  
Rutledge Oil Mill, Rutledge.  
Smithonia Cotton Oil Mill, Smithonia.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Savannah.  
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., Savannah.  
Walton Oil Co., Social Circle.  
J. W. Oliver Oil Co., Shelman.  
Sylvania Cotton Oil Mill, Sylvania.  
Screven Cotton Oil Mill, Sylvania.  
Sparta Oil Mill, Sparta.  
Farmers' Oil & Guano Co., Sandersville.  
Statesboro Oil & Fertilizer Co., Statesboro.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Talbotton.  
Washington Cotton Oil Co., Tennille.  
Tennille Oil Co., Tennille.  
McDuffie Oil & Fertilizer Co., Thomaston.  
Upson Cotton Oil Co., Thomaston.  
Farmers' Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Co., Toocoon.  
Green Cotton Oil Co., Union Point.  
Vidalia Cotton Oil Co., Vidalia.  
Villa Rica Cotton Oil Co., Villa Rica.  
Vienna Cotton Oil Co., Vienna.  
Georgia Fertilizer & Oil Co., Valdosta.  
Washington Oil Mill, Washington.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Warrenton.  
Malcolm Oil Mill Co., Watkinsville.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Waynesboro.  
West Point Oil Mills, West Point.  
Winder Oil Co., Winder.  
Woodbury Oil Co., Woodbury.  
Wrens Oil Mill, Wrens.

### ILLINOIS.

Roberts Cotton Oil Co., Cairo.  
East St. Louis Cotton Oil Co., East St. Louis.

### INDIAN TERRITORY.

Ada Cotton Oil Co., Ada.  
Ardmore Oil & Milling Co., Ardmore.  
Chickasha Cotton Oil Co., Chickasha.  
Checotah Cotton Oil Co., Checotah.  
Durant Cotton Oil Co., Durant.  
Duncan Cotton Oil Co., Duncan.  
Eufaula Cotton Oil Co., Eufaula.  
Chickasha Cotton Oil Co., Marlow.  
Muskogee Cotton Oil Co., Muskogee.  
Madill Oil & Cotton Co., Madill.  
Purcell Cottonseed Oil Mill, Purcell.  
Roff Oil & Cotton Co., Roff.  
Salisaw Cotton Oil Co., Salisaw.  
Tishomingo Cotton Oil Co., Tishomingo.  
National Cotton Oil & Manufacturing Co., Wagoner.  
Weleetka Cotton Oil Co., Weleetka.  
Wynnewood Cotton Oil Co., Wynnewood.

### KENTUCKY.

Richmond & Bond Co., Hickman.  
Louisville Cotton Oil Co., Louisville.  
Kentucky Refining Co., Louisville.  
Victor Cotton Oil Co., Louisville.

### LOUISIANA.

Arcadia Cotton Oil Mill & Manufacturing Co., Arcadia.  
Sonia Cotton Oil Co., Alexandria.  
Red River Oil Co., Ltd., Alexandria.



Union Oil Co., Bunkie.  
Capital City Oil Mill Co., Baton Rouge.  
Boyce Cottonseed Oil Co., Boyce.  
Feliciana Oil Mill, Bayou Sara.  
Racourcelle Cotton Oil Co., Batchelor.  
Breaux Bridge Oil Mill Co., Breaux Bridge.  
Bastrop Oil and Fertilizer Works, Bastrop.  
Cinclare Cotton Oil Co., Cinclare.  
Clinton Oil & Manufacturing Co., Clinton.  
Armstead Oil Mill, Coushatta.  
Colfax Cotton Oil Co., Colfax.  
Grand Ecote Cotton Oil Co., Ltd., Grand Ecote.  
Homer Cotton Oil Co., Ltd., Homer.  
Kentwood Oil & Manufacturing Co., Kentwood.  
Lake End Cotton Oil Co., Lake End.  
People's Cotton Oil Co., Lafayette.  
Williams Bros., Ltd., Lees Creek.  
The Carrol Oil & Ice Co., Lake Providence.  
Longbridge Cotton Oil Co., Longbridge.  
Lecompte Cotton Oil Co., Lecompte.  
Minden Cotton Oil & Ice Co., Minden.  
De Soto Oil Co., Mansfield.  
Union Oil Co., Monroe.  
Planters' Oil Mill, Monroe.  
New Iberia Milling & Development Co., New Iberia.  
Lawler, Fornaris & Co., New Orleans.  
Seaboard Refining Co., New Orleans.  
Columbia Oil Mill & Manufacturing Co., New Orleans.  
Delta Delinting & Refining Co., New Orleans.  
New Orleans Cottonseed Oil Manufacturing Co., New Orleans.  
Standard Cottonseed Oil Co., New Orleans.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., New Orleans.  
Union Oil Co., New Orleans.  
New Roads Oil Mill & Fertilizer Co., New Roads.  
Natchitoches Cotton Oil Co., Natchitoches.  
Seaboard Refining Co., New Orleans.  
New Iberia Oil Mill, New Iberia.  
St. Landry Cotton Oil Co., Opelousas.  
Ruston Oil Mill & Fertilizer Co., Ruston.  
Rayne Cotton Oil Co., Rayne.  
Sunset Cotton Oil & Delinting Co., Sunset.  
Shreveport Cotton Oil Co., Shreveport.  
Louisiana Cotton Oil Co., Shreveport.  
Union Oil Co., Shreveport.  
Hamilton Cotton Oil Co., Shreveport.  
Caddo Delinting & Oil Co., Shreveport.  
St. Martin's Oil Works, St. Martinsville.  
Tensas Oil Co., St. Joseph.  
Madison Cotton Oil Co., Tallulah.  
The Union Oil Co., Torras.  
Concordia Cotton Oil Co., Vidalia.  
Union Oil Co., Vidalia.  
Washington Cotton Oil Co., Ltd., Washington.

**MISSISSIPPI.**

Anguilla Cotton Oil Co., Anguilla.  
Aberdeen Oil & Ice Co., Aberdeen.  
Arcola Mill Co., Arcola.  
Barlow Oil Mill & Fertilizer Co., Barlow.  
Planters' Oil & Oil Co., Baldwin.  
Belzoni Oil Co., Belzoni.  
Brookhaven Progressive Oil Mill & Fertilizer Co., Brookhaven.  
Centerville Oil Co., Centerville.  
Carrollton Cotton Oil Co., Carrollton.  
Phoenix Cotton Oil Co., Como.  
Canton Oil Mill Co., Canton.  
Corinth Cotton Oil Co., Corinth.  
Planters' Oil Works, Clarksdale.  
Mississippi Cotton Oil Co., Clarksdale.  
Refuge Cotton Oil Co., Columbus.  
Mississippi Cotton Oil Co., Columbus.  
Pearl Cotton Oil Co., Columbus.  
Columbus Cotton Oil Co., Columbus.  
Samuel Kaye, Columbus.  
Coldwater Cotton Oil Mill, Coldwater.  
Crystal Springs Oil Mill Co., Crystal Springs.  
Crenshaw Oil Mill, Crenshaw.  
Central Oil Mill, Deeson.  
Barber & Lewis, Edwards.  
Ellisville Cottonseed Oil & Gln Co., Ellisville.  
Friars Point Oil Mill & Manufacturing Co., Friars Point.  
Fayette Oil Works, Fayette.  
Gloster Oil Works, Gloster.  
Grenada Oil Mill, Grenada.  
Mississippi Cotton Oil Co., Grenada.  
Mississippi Cotton Oil Co., Greenville.  
De Soto Oil Co., Greenville.  
Glen Allen Oil Mill, Glen Allen.  
Delta Oil Co., Greenville.  
Refuge Cotton Oil Co., Greenville.  
Okolona Cotton Oil Co., Okolona.  
Pontotoc Cotton Oil Co., Pontotoc.  
Mississippi Cotton Oil Co., Port Gibson.  
Port Gibson Oil Works, Port Gibson.  
Pickens Oil Co., Pickens.  
Rodney Oil Mill, Rodney.  
Itfegre Cotton Oil Co., Rosedale.  
Rolling Fork Oil Co., Rolling Fork.  
Shubuta Oil & Manufacturing Co., Shubuta.  
Sardis Oil Co., Sardis.  
Senatobia Oil Co., Senatobia.  
Starkville Cotton Oil Co., Starkville.  
Summit Oil & Ice Co., Summit.  
Shaw Cotton Oil Co., Shaw.  
Shelby Oil Co., Shelby.  
Planters' Oil Mill, Tunica.  
Tupelo Cotton Oil Co., Tupelo.  
Advance Oil & Milling Co., Vicksburg.

Hill City Cotton Oil Co., Vicksburg.  
Refuge Cotton Oil Co., Vicksburg.  
Vicksburg Cotton Oil Co., Vicksburg.  
Mississippi Cotton Oil Co., West Point.  
Clay County Cotton Oil Co., West Point.  
Winona Oil & Milling Co., Winona.  
Woodville Oil & Manufacturing Co., Woodville.  
Wesson Cotton & Fertilizer Factory, Wesson.  
Mississippi Cotton Oil Co., Yazoo City.  
Producers' Cotton Oil Co., Yazoo City.  
Planters' Oil Mill, Greenwood.  
Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Greenwood.  
Gulfport Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Co., Gulfport.  
Harriston Oil Works, Harriston.  
Jefferson Oil and Oil Mill, Harriston.  
Hazelhurst Oil Mill & Fertilizer Co., Hazelhurst.  
Mississippi Oil Mill, Holly Springs.  
Meridian Fertilizer Co., Hattiesburg.  
Hollywood Oil Co., Hollywood.  
Hollandale Oil Co., Hollandale.  
Indianola Oil Co., Indianola.  
Planters' Cotton Oil Co., Indianola.  
Ittabena Cotton Oil Co., Ittabena.  
Jonestown Cotton Oil Co., Jonestown.  
Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Jackson.  
Central Oil Co., Jackson.  
Jackson Oil Co., Jackson.  
Mississippi Cotton Oil Co., Jackson.  
Laurel Oil Co., Laurel.  
Kosciusko Oil Mill & Fertilizer Co., Kosciusko.  
Leland Oil Works, Leland.  
Lexington Compress & Oil Mill Co., Lexington.  
Wilson Oil Mill, Lexington.  
Magnolia Oil Mill & Manufacturing Co., Magnolia.  
Imperial Cotton Oil Co., Macon.  
Eagle Cotton Oil Co., Meridian.  
Mississippi Cotton Oil Co., Meridian.  
Meridian Fertilizer Factory, Meridian.  
Southern Oil & Fertilizer Co., Meridian.  
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., Meridian.  
Moorhead Oil Co., Moorhead.  
Minter City Oil Co., Minter City.  
Mississippi Cotton Oil Co., Natchez.  
Newton Cotton Oil Co., Newton.  
Natchez Oil Mill, Natchez.  
Natchez Delinting Co., Natchez.  
Carroll County Oil Manufacturing Co., North Carrollton.  
Oxford Oil Co., Oxford.  
Mississippi Oil Mill Co., Oxford.

**MISSOURI.**

Caruthersville Cotton Oil Co., Caruthersville.  
Richmond Cotton Oil Co., Kennett.  
Union Oil and Meal Works, Kansas City.  
Roberts Cotton Oil Co., Malden.  
R. B. Brown Cotton Oil Co., St. Louis.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**

Battleboro Oil Co., Battleboro.  
Big Lick Cottonseed Oil Mill, Big Lick.  
Elba Manufacturing Co., Charlotte.  
North Carolina Oil Co., Charlotte.  
Clayton Oil Co., Clayton.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Conetoe.  
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., Charlotte.  
Slough-Cornelius Company, Cornelius.  
Dunn Oil Co., Dunn.  
Fremont Oil Mill Co., Fremont.  
Fayetteville Cotton Oil Co., Fayetteville.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Goldsboro.  
Eastern Cotton Oil Co., Hertford.  
Hertford Cotton Oil Co., Hertford.  
Lenoir Oil & Ice Co., Kinston.  
Kings Mountain Cotton Oil Co., Kings Mountain.  
Laurinburg Oil Co., Laurinburg.  
Verner Oil Co., Lattimore.  
Louisburg Oil Mill Co., Louisburg.  
Lumberton Cotton Oil Co., Lumberton.  
Farmers' Oil Mill, Nashville.  
Newbern Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Mill, Newbern.  
Patterson Ginning & Milling Co., Patterson Springs.  
North Carolina Cotton Oil Co., Raleigh.  
Red Springs Oil & Fertilizer Co., Red Springs.  
Planters' Oil Mill, Rocky Mount.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Rocky Mount.  
Rowland Oil & Fertilizer Co., Rowland.  
Cotton Oil & Gln Co., Scotland Neck.  
Spring Hope Cotton Oil Co., Spring Hope.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Selma.  
Statesville Oil & Fertilizer Co., Statesville.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Tarboro.  
Tar River Oil Co., Tarboro.  
Consumers' Oil Co., Tarboro.  
North Carolina Cotton Oil Co., Wilmington.  
Winterville Cotton Oil Co., Winterville.  
Farmers' Oil Co., Wilson.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Wilson.  
Independent Cotton Oil Co., Wadesboro.  
Havens Oil Co., Washington.  
Universal Oil & Fertilizer Co., Wilmington.  
Pitts County Oil Mill, Winterville.

**OKLAHOMA.**

Altus Cotton Oil Co., Altus.  
Chandler Cotton Oil Co., Chandler.  
Southwestern Cotton Oil Co., Oklahoma City.  
W. H. Coyle Oil Co., Guthrie.  
Hobart Cotton Oil Co., Hobart.  
Planters' Cotton Oil Co., Mangum.

Norman Cotton Oil Co., Norman.  
Shawnee Cotton Oil Co., Shawnee.  
Stroud Oil & Cotton Co., Stroud.  
Tecumseh Oil & Cotton Co., Tecumseh.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**

Abbeville Oil Mill, Abbeville.  
Farmers' Oil Mill Co., Anderson.  
Anderson Phosphate & Oil Co., Anderson.  
Excelsior Oil & Fertilizer Co., Anderson.  
People's Oil & Fertilizer Co., Anderson.  
Alken Industrial Co., Alken.  
Seaboard Cotton Oil Co., Allendale.  
Barnwell Oil Mill, Barnwell.  
Bradley Oil & Fertilizer Co., Bradley.  
The Cotton Oil Co., Bamberg.  
Blacksburg Cotton Oil Co., Blacksburg.  
Bennettsville Oil Mill, Bennettsville.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Barnwell.  
Lee County Manufacturing Co., Bishopville.  
Atlantic Cotton Oil Co., Bennettsville.  
Broadway Oil Mills, Belton.  
Farmers' Cotton Oil Co., Brunson.  
Buffalo Cotton Oil Co., Buffalo.  
Camden Oil Mill, Camden.  
Cameron Cotton Oil Co., Cameron.  
Campobello Oil Mill, Campobello.  
Chester Oil Mill, Chester.  
Charleston Cotton Oil Mill, Charleston.  
The Mutual Refinery, Charleston.  
Independent Cotton Oil Co., Charleston.  
Independent Cotton Oil Co., Cheraw.  
Clinton Oil & Manufacturing Co., Clinton.  
Columbia Oil Mill, Columbia.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Columbia.  
Taylor Manufacturing Co., Columbia.  
Coronaca Milling Co., Coronaca.  
Cross Anchor Oil Co., Cross Anchor.  
South Carolina Cotton Oil Co., Columbia.  
Cowpens Cotton Oil Co., Cowpens.  
Cross Hill Cotton Oil Co., Cross Hill.  
Denmark Cotton Oil Co., Denmark.  
Tyger Shoals Milling Co., Duncan.  
People's Oil Mill, Duncan.  
Independent Cotton Oil Co., Darlington.  
Dillon Cottonseed Oil Mill, Dillon.  
Farmers' Cotton Oil Co., Davis Station.  
Pee Dee Oil & Ice Co., Darlington.  
South Atlantic Cotton Oil Co., Darlington.  
Donalds Oil Mill Co., Donalds.  
Easley Oil Mill Co., Easley.  
Edgefield Manufacturing Co., Edgefield.  
Florence Oil Mill, Florence.  
Fairforest Oil Mill Co., Fairforest.  
Fairfax Oil Mill Co., Fairfax.  
Farmers' Oil Mill Co., Florence.  
Fountain Inn Oil Mill, Fountain Inn.  
Fort Motte Oil Mill Co., Fort Motte.  
Victor Cotton Oil Co., Gaffney.  
Goldville Manufacturing Co., Goldville.  
Gray Court Cotton Oil Co., Gray Court.  
Greenwood Oil Co., Greenwood.  
Greens Cottonseed Oil & Fertilizer Co., Greens.  
South Carolina Cotton Oil Co., Greenville.  
Farmers' Oil Mill Co., Greenwood.  
Farmers' Cotton Oil Mill, Greenville.  
Hartsville Oil Mill, Hartsville.  
Honea Path Oil Mill Co., Honea Path.  
Johnston Oil Co., Johnston.  
Jonesville Oil Mill, Jonesville.  
Kershaw Oil Co., Kershaw.  
Williamsburg Cotton Oil Co., Kingstree.  
Lanford Cotton Oil Co., Lanford.  
Liberty Oil Mill & Manufacturing Co., Liberty.  
Bolton Oil Mills, Liberty.  
Leesville Oil Mill, Leesville.  
Lowndesville Cotton Oil Co., Lowndesville.  
Laurens Oil Mill, Laurens.  
Little Mountain Cotton Oil Co., Little Mountain.  
Lydia Oil Mill, Lydia.  
Manning Oil Mill & Illuminating Co., Manning.  
Marion Oil Mill Co., Marion.  
McCormick Cotton Oil Co., McCormick.  
Newberry Cottonseed Oil Mill & Fertilizer Co., Newberry.  
Ninety-Six Oil Mill, Ninety-Six.  
Farmers' Oil Mill, Newberry.  
Edisto Cotton Oil Co., North.  
Orangeburg Oil Mill, Orangeburg.  
Pauline Cotton Oil Co., Pauline.  
Pickens Oil Mill, Pickens.  
Prosperity Oil Mill, Prosperity.  
Saluda Oil Mill, Piedmont.  
Moneynick Oil Mill, Pelzer.  
Pomaria Cotton Oil Co., Pomaria.  
Pendleton Oil & Fertilizer Co., Pendleton.  
Ridge Spring Oil Mill, Ridge Spring.  
Rich Hill Oil Mill, Rich Hill.  
Highland Park Manufacturing Co., Rock Hill.  
Rowesville Cotton Oil Co., Rowesville.  
D. H. McGregor, Ruby.  
St. George Cotton Oil Co., St. George.  
Sally Oil Mill, Sally.  
Atlantic Cotton Oil Co., Sumter.  
Produce Mills, Spartanburg.  
Simpsonville Oil Manufacturing Co., Simpsonville.  
Seneca Oil Mill, Seneca.  
St. Matthews Manufacturing & Warehouse Co., St. Matthews.  
Spartanburg Oil Co., Spartanburg.  
Saluda Cotton Oil Co., Saluda.  
Star Oil Mill, Star.  
Sumter Oil Mill, Sumter.

Clarendon Cotton Oil Co., St. Paul.  
Independent Cotton Oil Co., Timmons ville.  
Timmons ville Oil Co., Timmons ville.  
Townville Oil & Fertilizer Co., Townville.  
Blue Ridge Cotton Oil Co., Travelers' Rest.  
Troy Oil Mill, Troy.  
Union Oil & Fertilizer Co., Union.  
Oconee Oil Co., Walhalla.  
Strother & Phinney, West Union.  
Wateree Oil Mills, Wateree.  
Westminster Oil & Fertilizer Co., Westminster.  
Wellford Cotton Oil Co., Wellford.  
Walterboro Oil Mill, Walterboro.  
West Union Oil Mill, Walhalla.  
Farmers' Cottonseed Oil Mill, Whitmire.  
Wilkinsville Cotton Oil Co., Wilkinsville.  
Williamston Oil & Fertilizer Co., Williamston.  
Woodruff Cotton Oil Co., Woodruff.  
Fairfield Oil & Fertilizer Co., Winnsboro.  
Winnsboro Oil Mill, Winnsboro.  
Yorkville Oil Mill, Yorkville.  
Victor Cotton Oil Co., Yorkville.

**TENNESSEE.**

Brownsville Cotton Oil Co., Brownsville.  
Covington Oil & Cotton Co., Covington.  
Richmond Cotton Oil Co., Chattanooga.  
Cleveland Milling Co., Cleveland.  
Phoenix Cotton Oil Co., Dyersburg.  
Tennessee Cotton Oil Co., Jackson.  
Crescent Cotton Oil Co., Memphis.  
De Soto Oil Co., Memphis.  
Gayosa Oil Works, Memphis.  
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Memphis.  
Tennessee Cotton Oil Co., Memphis.  
Richmond Cotton Oil Co., Memphis.  
Phoenix Cotton Oil Co., Memphis.  
Memphis Cotton Oil Co., Memphis.  
Perkins Cotton Oil Co., Memphis.  
Valley Oil Mills, Memphis.  
Tennessee Cotton Oil Co., Nashville.  
Ripley Oil Mills, Ripley.  
Tennessee Cotton Oil Co., Trenton.

**TEXAS.**

Annona Cotton Oil Co., Annona.  
Athens Cotton Oil Co., Athens.  
Alvarado Cotton Oil Co., Alvarado.  
Austin Oil Mill Co., Austin.  
Arlington Cotton Oil Co., Arlington.  
Continental Oil & Cotton Co., Abilene.  
Belton Oil Co., Belton.  
Ballinger Cotton Oil Co., Ballinger.  
Beeville Cotton Oil Co., Beeville.  
Planters' Cotton Oil Co., Bonham.  
Bowie Cottonseed Oil Co., Bowie.  
Brenham Compress, Oil & Milling Co., Brenham.  
Brownwood Oil Mill, Brownwood.  
Blooming Grove Cotton Oil Co., Blooming Grove.  
Powell Oil Mill Co., Bastrop.  
Bryan Cotton Oil Co., Bryan.  
Burton Cotton Oil Co., Burton.  
Blossom Oil & Cotton Co., Blossom.  
Coleman Cotton Oil Co., Coleman.  
Farmers' Cotton Oil Co., Cleburne.  
Caldwell Oil Mill Co., Caldwell.  
Gilsom Oil & Oil Co., Calvert.  
Cisco Oil Mill, Cisco.  
Clarksville Cotton Oil Co., Clarksville.  
Shelby Cotton Oil Co., Center.  
Milam County Oil Co., Cameron.  
Corsicana Cotton Oil Co., Corsicana.  
Navarro Cotton Oil Co., Corsicana.  
Houston County Oil Mill & Manufacturing Co., Crockett.  
Cumby Cotton Oil Co., Cumby.  
Comanche Cotton Oil Co., Comanche.  
Commerce Cotton Oil Co., Commerce.  
Cuero Cotton Oil Mill Co., Cuero.  
Celeste Cotton Oil Co., Celeste.  
Cooper Cotton Oil Co., Cooper.  
Decatur Cottonseed Oil Co., Decatur.  
Trinity Cotton Oil Co., Dallas.  
Dallas Oil & Refining Co., Dallas.  
Dawson Cotton Oil Co., Dawson.  
Daingerfield Cotton, Cotton Oil & Gln Co., Daingerfield.  
Industrial Cotton Oil Co., Denison.  
Denton Cotton Oil Co., Denton.  
Dublin Cotton Oil Co., Dublin.  
Deport Cotton Oil Co., Deport.  
Detroit Oil & Cotton Co., Detroit.  
Dodd City Oil Mill Co., Dodd City.  
Ennis Cotton Oil & Gln Co., Ennis.  
Delta Cotton Oil Co., Enloe.  
Farmers & Merchants' Cotton Oil Co., Frost.  
Farmers' Cotton Oil Co., Farmersville.  
Flatonia Cotton Oil Co., Flatonia.  
Floresville Oil & Manufacturing Co., Floresville.  
Fort Worth Cotton Oil Co., Fort Worth.  
Mutual Cotton Oil Co., Fort Worth.  
Stockmen's Cotton Oil Co., Fort Worth.  
Bomar Cottonseed Oil Co., Gainesville.  
Georgetown Oil Mill, Georgetown.  
Grandview Cotton Oil Co., Grandview.  
Consumers' Cotton Oil Co., Greenville.  
Texas Refining Co., Greenville.  
Gonzales Cotton Oil & Milling Co., Gonzales.  
Gatesville Oil & Cotton Co., Gatesville.  
Giddings Cotton Oil Co., Giddings.  
Industrial Cotton Oil Co., Hearne.  
Hempstead Cotton Oil Co., Hempstead.

Hill County Cotton Oil Co., Hillsboro.  
 Planters' Oil Co., Hearne.  
 National Cotton Oil Co., Hearne.  
 Lavaca Oil Co., Hallettsville.  
 Honey Grove Cotton Oil Co., Honey Grove.  
 Fidelity Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Co., Houston.  
 Merchants & Planters' Cotton Oil Co., Houston.  
 Consumers' Cotton Oil Co., Houston.  
 Roberts Cotton Oil Co., Houston.  
 Industrial Cotton Oil Co., Houston.  
 Hubbard Cotton Oil & Gin Co., Hubbard.  
 Henderson Cotton Oil Co., Henderson.  
 Huntsville Cotton Oil Co., Huntsville.  
 Hico Cotton Oil Co., Hico.  
 Itasca Cotton Oil Co., Itasca.  
 Italy Cotton Oil Co., Italy.  
 Jacksonville Cotton Oil Co., Jacksonville.  
 Jacksboro Cotton Oil Co., Jacksboro.  
 Kaufman Cotton Oil Co., Kaufman.  
 Kyle Oil Co., Kyle.  
 Kenedy Cotton Oil Co., Kenedy.  
 Kerens Cotton Oil Co., Kerens.  
 Citizens' Cotton Oil Co., Lancaster.  
 Luling Oil & Manufacturing Co., Luling.  
 Lone Oak Cotton Oil & Gin Co., Lone Oak.  
 Ladonia Cotton Oil Co., Ladonia.  
 Lockhart Oil & Refining Co., Lockhart.  
 Lagrange Cotton Oil & Manufacturing Co., Lagrange.  
 Longview Cotton Oil Co., Longview.  
 Leonard Cotton Oil Co., Leonard.  
 Marlin Oil Co., Marlin.  
 McGregor Cotton Oil Co., McGregor.  
 Moulton Cotton Oil Co., Moulton.  
 Farmers & Merchants' Cotton Oil Mill Co., Mt. Pleasant.  
 Mt. Calm Cottonseed Oil Co., Mt. Calm.  
 Midlothian Cotton Oil Co., Midlothian.  
 Munger Oil & Cotton Co., Mexia.  
 McKinney Cotton Oil Co., McKinney.  
 Marshall Oil Co., Marshall.  
 Morgan Cottonseed Oil Mill Co., Morgan.  
 H. Schumacher Oil Works, Navasota.  
 Lowie County Cotton Oil Co., New Boston.  
 Nacogdoches Cotton Oil Co., Nacogdoches.  
 Landa Cotton Oil Co., New Braunfels.  
 Omaha Cotton Oil Co., Omaha.  
 Anderson County Cotton Oil Co., Palestine.  
 Paris Oil & Cotton Co., Paris.  
 Plano Cotton Oil Co., Plano.  
 Pilot Point Cotton Oil Co., Pilot Point.  
 Lamar Cotton Oil Co., Paris.  
 Pecan Gap Cotton Oil Co., Pecan Gap.  
 Petty Cotton Oil Co., Petty.  
 Pittsburg Cotton Oil Co., Pittsburg.  
 Princeton Mill & Gin Co., Princeton.  
 J. B. Goodlett, Quanah.  
 Rosebud Oil & Cotton Co., Rosebud.  
 Rockdale Cotton Oil Co., Rockdale.  
 Roxton Cotton Oil Co., Roxton.  
 Rockwall Cotton Oil Co., Rockwall.  
 Ro se Cotton Oil Co., Roysse.  
 Rockett Gin Co., Rockett.  
 Stamford Cotton Oil Co., Stamford.  
 San Antonio Oil Works, San Antonio.  
 San Marcos Oil & Gin Co., San Marcos.  
 San Saba Oil Mill & Gin Co., San Saba.  
 Industrial Cotton Oil Co., Seguin.  
 Seymour Cotton Oil Co., Seymour.  
 Grayson Oil & Cotton Co., Sherman.  
 Sherman Cotton Oil Co., Sherman.  
 Schulenburg Oil Mill, Schulenburg.  
 Greenville Oil Co., Sulphur Springs.  
 Shiner Oil Mill & M. Co., Shiner.  
 Smithville Oil Mill Co., Smithville.  
 Farmers & Ginners' Cotton Oil Co., Sulphur Springs.  
 Sweetwater Cotton Oil Co., Sweetwater.  
 Stephenville Oil Mill, Stephenville.  
 Taylor Cotton Oil Works, Taylor.  
 Temple Cotton Oil Co., Temple.  
 Terrell Cotton Oil Co., Terrell.  
 Central Texas Oil Co., Temple.  
 Taylor Cotton Oil Co., Taylor.  
 Tyler Cotton Oil Co., Tyler.  
 Vernon Cotton Oil Co., Vernon.  
 Victoria Manufacturing Co., Victoria.  
 Van Alstyne Cotton Oil Mill, Van Alstyne.  
 Valley Mills Cotton Oil Co., Valley Mills.  
 Industrial Cotton Oil Co., Waco.  
 Consumers' Cotton Oil Co., Waco.  
 Planters' Cotton Oil Co., Waxahachie.  
 Waxahachie Cotton Oil Co., Waxahachie.  
 Planters' Cotton Oil Co., Weatherford.  
 West Cotton Oil Co., West.  
 People's Oil & Cotton Co., Wharton.  
 Wharton Oil & Cotton Co., Wharton.  
 Whitewright Cotton Oil Co., Whitewright.  
 Wills Point Cotton Oil Co., Wills Point.  
 Welmar Oil Co., Welmar.  
 Wortham Cotton Oil Co., Wortham.  
 Hunt County Oil Co., Wolfe City.  
 Wynnboro Cotton Oil Co., Wynnboro.  
 Whitesboro Cotton Oil Co., Whitesboro.  
 Yorktown Cotton Oil Mill Co., Yorktown.

#### VIRGINIA.

Cotton Oil & Fiber Co., Norfolk.  
 McNally Oil Co., Norfolk.  
 Oliver Bros. Delinting Co., Portsmouth.

The Board of Trade of Ashburn, Ga., has elected Messrs. W. A. Shingler, president; S. B. Hudson, vice-president; John B. Hutcherson, secretary and treasurer.

#### INVITING INDUSTRIES.

##### Gainesville, Fla., Would Add Manufactures to Its Development.

[Special Cor. Manufacturers' Record.]  
 Gainesville, Fla., May 2.

Among the municipalities of Florida that are rapidly forging ahead and which present an inviting prospect to the investor, agriculturalist and artisan alike, Gainesville deservedly occupies a prominent position. The destinies of Gainesville are in the hands of men possessing the spirit of enterprise which is necessary to develop the latent trade possibilities and natural advantages which are manifest on every hand in and around that city. Among the actual needs of Gainesville may be mentioned a hotel. Here is a good opening for the successful carrying on of an up-to-date hotel. As an evidence of the abiding faith of Gainesville's leading citizens in their city's future, I am authorized by the mayor, Hon. W. R. Thomas; Mr. C. W. Chase, perhaps the most important timber and phosphate-land owner in Florida, with which may be included turpentine operator; also Mr. Walter G. Robinson, capitalist, to state that local capital to the extent of 25 per cent. stands ready for investment in stock of a modern hotel. It is considered that \$100,000 will be well expended in this connection. A spool factory, or factories needing hardwood for their supply material, could be operated to advantage in Gainesville. There is also need for a good machine jobbing shop and foundry in Gainesville. It is undeniable that progress is held in check, due to this requirement. A soap factory, too, could be conducted at a profit, while the crude material for the manufacture of tannic acid is available. There is ample cottonseed available, taking Alachua, 12 miles distant, as a central point, to supply a two-press oil mill.

From an educational standpoint Gainesville is destined to take its place in the immediate future among the great seats of learning of the country. The State University of Florida will be located here. Gainesville made up its mind to secure the university. Thanks to the able and persistent efforts of the chief executive, backed by the public spirit of Gainesville's business men, the prize was secured. To this end the city donated \$70,000 in cash and a site of 200 acres, which, from its commanding position and choice selection, will excite the admiration of future generations. The university buildings, improvements in horticultural adornments on the surrounding grounds and construction work generally will cost \$1,500,000. Rapid work is characteristic of construction operations now, and to facilitate same the McCarrel Compo-Stone Co. of Jacksonville, which secured the \$80,000 stone contract for the main university building, has erected a plant on the grounds especially for the manufacture of its stone specialty, to be used as per contract specifications. The university will accommodate 500 students, which, together with attendants, professors and their family connections, as well as those already attracted by the charming character of the location as a place of abode, will amount to perhaps 1000 souls. The university department and courses will include in detail liberal arts, law, technology, business, preparatory, normal and teachers' college, mechanic arts, music and fine arts. The university grounds are situated about one mile from the city, and the imposing avenue is now being widened by the city, paved and beautified by the planting of trees on either side along its entire course. To perfect this work the mayor at heavy expense has purchased all the small and unsightly houses or shacks along the route for the purpose of demolition, and building lots have increased as

a result several hundred per cent. during the past six months.

On the other side of the city from the State University five miles out lies a sheet of water 15 miles by 3 miles in extent, one of Florida's most charming lakes. Here an ideal location is presented for a winter resort in the form of a good hotel. It is intended to connect the lake by an electric railroad system passing through the city of Gainesville with the university. The present population of Gainesville, 6500, and its rapid development warrant the introduction of this modern and indispensable accessory to municipal development—the electric railway. In this respect, too, the citizens of Gainesville stand ready to invest one-quarter of the capital necessary to construct and operate an electric-car system. Capitalists are invited to correspond with Mayor Thomas on the subject.

It is important to note that the National Bible Conference Association and the Florida Winter Chautauqua Association hold their annual sessions in Gainesville. The addition of this moral and religious enterprise to the life of Gainesville is an important factor to be reckoned with, attracting, as it does, several thousand people of culture each season.

To manufacturing interests desiring a location sites are offered free. Gainesville is the county-seat of Alachua county, 250 feet above sea-level, being equidistant 45 miles from the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic ocean, respectively.

The Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard and Georgia & Gainesville railroads have direct connection with Gainesville. The city enjoys the advantages of electric-light illumination and water-works, the service, together with the character of each, whether light or water, being of a superior nature.

Messrs. Walter G. Robinson and W. M. Pepper are president and secretary, respectively, of Gainesville's Board of Trade. Mr. Pepper will furnish all needed information.

JOHN BANNON.

#### FOR SAN ANTONIO.

##### Opportunity for a New Industry in the Texan City.

Editor Manufacturers' Record:

It may possibly interest some of your readers to learn of a new field for investment which appears to offer peculiarly attractive opportunities for profit. Perhaps it is pertinent to state, before going into details, that my interest in the matter is purely impersonal, as I have no desire to benefit in the project. I am sincerely interested in the industrial development of this city and its tributary territory, however, and offer the suggestion *con amore*.

Briefly stated, that project is the establishment in San Antonio of a factory for the fabrication of fish nets, seines and mosquito bars. By the suggestion of the latter item I do not wish to be understood as insinuating anything against San Antonio. As a matter of fact, one of the chief among the many charms of this delightful city is its freedom from mosquitoes, but being a railway center, it affords an admirable distributing point for a vast district on the Texas and Mexican littoral not so fortunate in its exemption from these intolerable and dangerous pests. The same proximity to the seaboard suggests the commercial possibilities in the manufacture of fish nets and seines, for which there is a large and constant demand.

The advantage of proximity to a good market is too patent to require comment, but San Antonio possesses another advantage, materially important, which perhaps demands explanation, and that is, the presence here of a large and cheap supply of

peculiarly efficient labor, of which the outside world is generally ignorant.

I should roughly estimate that in the city of San Antonio and its suburbs there is a Mexican population of 20,000 persons, the male portion of which is found to be so satisfactory that it is almost, to a man, constantly employed, but there is a large residuum left—the girls and young women—many of whom are idle against their inclination for the economical reason that the supply exceeds the demand. Much experience has taught us here that the Mexican girl, with her wonderful supply of stamina, patience, docility, industry and native cleverness in all manner of dainty handicrafts, is the ideal factory operative. Unfortunately for themselves, these intelligent and amiable girls find little to do, and are, in consequence, glad to work at even pitifully small pay.

Wherever employed they are found to be peculiarly efficient and satisfactory. Their patience and skill in the manufacture of "perfilado" (drawn work), laces and other small and dainty home manufactures excites the surprise and admiration of the hordes of tourists who visit San Antonio, and their likeness, physically and artistically, to their congeners among the Japanese women is striking—the same good-humored industry, cheerfulness, amiability and docility, the same clever deftness of patient fingers, the same artistic temperament.

Were it mine to have the ordering of things, I should be pleased to see these worthy young women employed at salaries commensurate with their worth, but, in the language of their own cheerful philosophy:

"Vale mas un pajaro en la mano

Que veinte volando!"

Which we may paraphrase by the more cynical and sophisticated:

"A half a loaf—when you're loafing—

Is better than no meal ticket whatever."

EDWARD R. QUABLES.

San Antonio, Texas.

#### THE SOUTH'S LABOR PROBLEM.

##### Illustrations in Florida of the Hampering of Industry.

[Special Cor. Manufacturers' Record.]  
 Gainesville, Fla., May 2.

The conditions of labor in the South, lacking, as they do, a basis for the hope of a change for the better, are not only seriously detrimental to railroad development, factory and agricultural operations, and those of timber and turpentine at the present time, but are also, and in emphasized form, a decided menace to future operations. This statement may be accepted as broadly covering industrial lines of every character in the South. I have interviewed in my travels during the past four months many of the important business men of the Southeastern States identified with interests referred to, and without exception each deplored the fact that progress in his especial line was held in check, and in a few extreme cases forward movement was not only impossible, but, because of the labor evil, a retrogressive movement was difficult to avoid. In certain districts the timber-land owner, turpentine operator, saw-mill, oil mill, fertilizer plant, phosphate mine and farm alike are at the mercy of the laborer. They run or stand as he may elect. "Our State, under normal conditions," said a Florida banker, "should be much farther ahead than we are, but what would the States of New York or Pennsylvania amount to if they could only get three days' work per week out of their laborers, as in Florida." Farms in many instances in Florida are standing for lack of tillers of the soil. The negro will not work for \$1 a day on the farm when he can get \$2.50 per day turpentine or phosphate mining. In the latter cases he can earn enough in three



days to keep himself and family in food for the week and have enough left to loaf and gamble for the remaining four days. A few years ago, when these industries only commanded 80 cents and \$1 per day at the most from the laborers' standpoint, an employer was fairly sure of the services of his negro help for the week. The negro was obliged to keep working to live. Conditions have changed, and to the detriment of the employer.

"If we could only be sure of getting five days' work a week out of our negro help," said a prominent turpentine operator, timber-land owner and railroad man, "the strides we could make in every line in the South, thus enabling us to take advantage of our increasing opportunities, would be astonishing."

In an interview with me Mr. C. W. Chase of Gainesville, Fla., a gentleman having great interests in phosphate mining and exporting, the exploitation of timber lands, together with cotton and turpentine interests, said: "Here in this particular part of the South, and I believe the trouble is general in the South, we are positively held back by the labor element. I have almost begun to despair of betterment of our condition. We surely need a reliable class of immigrants whom we can depend upon to work our farms, turpentine orchards, timber lands and railroad extensions. The negro has utterly failed in this respect. I am now, however, experimenting with a nationality in turpentine, the results of which bode much for the future. Having been informed of the industrious character of the Pacific coast Chinese laborer, characteristic of that nationality, as is well known, I went to California and as a result of my trip I have now 50 Chinamen who recently arrived and are preparing to commence work at turpentine. I brought this contingent here at my own expense, and, judging from the methodical way the men go about making preparations for a prolonged camping spell, I feel that no mistake was made in bringing them here. If this batch proves successful, there are plenty more where I got them from."

It is to be hoped that Mr. Chase has solved the labor problem, at least in his section of the South. His experiments, if successful in turpentine, can be extended successfully to other lines, all of which will be watched with interest, not even excepting the negro himself as being one of the most interested. JOHN BANNON.

### EXPECTED OF TEXAS.

#### The Population Need for the State's Development.

Editor *Manufacturers' Record*:

As an individual of the great State of Texas I hasten to thank you for your most timely and most excellent and conclusive article in the last issue of the *MANUFACTURERS' RECORD*, headed "The Greatness of Texas." Every progressive citizen of the State is indebted to you for so grand and so truthful a write-up of the State's greatness. It should be doubly appreciated because it came unsolicited and unsought. For these reasons it will carry with it greater weight with those seeking truthful information regarding the great country on earth for the investment of capital, for the laboring man and the man who wishes to make an honest living. You are perhaps, correct as to the present demand for labor, but suppose you go into the future and speculate just a little, and see what may be expected of Texas.

If all the cotton made in the State were manufactured in her own mills it would require or give employment to something near 1,500,000 people. To make her lumber into furniture and other uses for man would require possibly 50,000 employees. To do the same with her iron would re-

quire some 75,000 employees. To make ready for market her cattle, hogs, sheep, goats and poultry of every kind would require 100,000; to tan the hides from her cattle, goats and sheep, make it into leather, shoes, harness, saddles and so forth, 50,000; to put her wheat into flour and corn into meal, 100,000; to can her vegetables and all truck-farming products, making ready for the use of men, 50,000, and, with other industries not mentioned, but within the range of possibility and more than probable, the grand total of 2,000,000, or an increase of 10,000,000 in population. I understand these figures look large—look, perhaps, beyond anything yet dreamed of—yet to the thoughtful, though not visionary, nothing is beyond or too large to expect of Texas. All the surplus cash of the entire country for many years can find safe and paying investments in this empire of States; in fact, the development has scarcely begun. In every portion of the State opportunities are presenting themselves. In this immediate section, experts tell us, there is the largest gas field yet found, with a pressure heavier and more powerful than any developed. Is it reasonable to expect that this cheapest of fuels will be permitted to remain dormant and unused when cheap fuel figures so largely in a cost account, and when it is known that in such close proximity to this magnificent gas field lies the finest ores to be found in any section of the country? An average of three months shows iron, 46 per cent.; phosphorus, 15.1 per cent.; sulphur, 2.5 per cent. This gives an idea of the quality of the ore. With such ore in close touch, with an unlimited gas field (if experts' testimony can be relied on), is it not reasonable to expect, and that confidently, great things of this section? Add to this magnificent showing another very material fact, that of water transportation, low rate of freights, a distributing point, and one can readily see that the future is, indeed, bright. I think that I am safe in saying that the gas proposition will be developed in the very near future. Should the test prove successful, then Jefferson will become the logical home of the cotton mill and foundries, machine shops and all other factories. Large oil companies are not only leasing lands in the country, but buying large tracts, paying the cash for them. A lease, you understand, may not signify very much, but when these large oil companies pay the cash, then their faith is fully and practically demonstrated. W. T. ATKINS.

Jefferson, Texas.

### North Carolina Berries.

Mr. L. F. Tillery, cashier the Bank of Rocky Mount, Rocky Mount, N. C., writes to the *MANUFACTURERS' RECORD* as follows:

"On May 1, between 8.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M., 200 refrigerator cars were loaded with strawberries raised in this vicinity and sent to Northern markets. These cars were loaded at Chadbourn and other North Carolina points south of this place. In each car there were 225 crates, and most of these crates are now bought at the loading point at \$2.50 a crate net. The number of cars, multiplied by the number of crates, makes 45,000 crates, and this number, multiplied by the price of each crate, makes \$112,500, which is a snug little sum for one day's shipments. This means much for the growers in that section of the Old North State. Nor is this all. These cars require something more than one ton of ice each, or a total of more than 200 tons. This ice was manufactured here. Moreover, something like 50 men were employed to handle this ice and put it in the cars. This was one day's work."

### Grain at New Orleans.

[Special Cor. Manufacturers' Record.]  
New Orleans, La., May 7.

The part which the Illinois Central and the Texas & Pacific railroads are taking in building up the grain business of this port, commented on in the last issue of the *MANUFACTURERS' RECORD*, was emphasized during the week by the shipment from New Orleans of a cargo consisting of 160,000 bushels of oats consigned to Havre and 249,413 bushels of oats consigned to Dunkirk. The vessel carrying the record cargo was the steamship *Rupperra*. It was loaded at Westwego, the Texas & Pacific terminals, by the Hall-Baker Grain Co. of Kansas City. In this connection the comparative report of Chief Grain Inspector W. L. Richeson of the Board of Trade of grain exported during April, 1906 and 1905, is interesting. This report shows shipments during April as follows: Wheat, 276,600 bushels, as compared with none last year; corn, 989,200 bushels, as compared with 1,449,049 bushels last year; oats, 1,054,102 bushels, as compared with none last year; barley, 140,563 bushels, as compared with none last year. The aggregate amount of grain shipped during April was 2,460,465 bushels, as compared with 1,449,049 bushels last year. Since September 1, 1905, the following shipments have been made: Wheat, 1,288,505 bushels; corn, 18,105,898 bushels; oats, 3,008,581 bushels; barley, 1,021,075 bushels. For the corresponding period last year there was shipped: Corn, 17,190,123 bushels; oats, 14,575 bushels. To May 1 the total exports this season show an increase of 6,179,361 bushels over last year's shipments.

A. J. Seidman, Hungarian commissioner of immigration at Winnipeg, Canada, was in New Orleans during the week investigating the opportunities for Hungarian settlement in this section of the South. Mr. Seidman anticipates a larger Hungarian immigration this year than ever before, basing his estimate on the fact that during the previous five months there have been 35,000 of the immigrants to North and South America. Ninety per cent. of these immigrants, he says, come to the United States, and while they are principally farmers in the Old Country, they are compelled to become laborers here. A. R. HOLCOMBE.

### National Manufacturers.

The program for the annual meeting at New York May 14, 15 and 16 of the National Association of Manufacturers will take a wide range, and will include discussions of Chinese exclusion by Charles L. Lovering; industrial education, by Anthony Ittner and Rev. J. R. McMullen; interstate commerce, by E. B. Pike; irrigation, by M. L. Byles; national incorporation, by W. L. Kenn; patents and patent laws, by Philip T. Dodge; tariff and reciprocity, by H. C. Gardner; postal affairs, by James Maynard; pure food, by E. H. Story and Prof. Harvey-W. Wylie, and consular reform, by George H. Barbour. Prominent speakers are promised for the annual banquet.

The Memphis Automobile Co. at Memphis, Tenn., has applied for a charter to operate automobiles for transporting passengers and merchandise and also to conduct a general transfer business. Authority is also desired to purchase, manufacture, sell or rent automobiles. The incorporators are E. B. Meyer, A. L. Cross, E. L. Menager, William Floyd and F. Zimmerman; capital stock \$10,000.

Shipments of Peace River phosphate rock through the port of Punta Gorda, Fla., during the first four months of this year aggregate 24,025 tons. Shipments during April amounted to 7555 tons.

### The Progress of the South.

[Wall Street Summary.]

Great as has been the development of the United States in the past, the awakening of real activity in our South and Southwest and the present widespread efforts at industrial and agricultural exploitation, in which the press, railroads, business and professional men and governors of the Southern States are actively participating, in the course of the next 10 years should cause a transition that will fill us with wonder and delight. The earnestness with which these advocates of Southern development are devoting themselves to their constructive tasks is commendable and inspiring. It is patriotism in its most exalted sense, and shows that the pioneer spirit of Boone is still vigorous in Dixieland.

St. Louis yesterday was the scene of a convention of the commercial organizations of the Southwest, summoned to tell the nation that the section of our country west of the Mississippi and south of the old line of Mason and Dixon is something more than a vast cattle pasture with a few ranches and mining settlements thrown in. The delegates assembled are prepared to show that our Southwestern territory in comparatively recent years has made more headway in railroad construction and material development attendant thereon, and has grown more rapidly in population than any other division of the entire nation. Oklahoma and Indian Territory less than a generation past were wild and unsettled prairies. Today they are thickly settled and ready for Statehood. Texas, Arkansas, Kansas, New Mexico and Arizona may also be designated as illustrations wherein opportunities with satisfactory returns await the touch of energetic enterprise.

Of the South proper the story of success reads like a romance. According to Mr. Richard H. Edmonds, editor of the *MANUFACTURERS' RECORD* of Baltimore, in an interview in the *News* of that city, after a six weeks' tour of the South, prosperity everywhere reigns therein. Great progress, increasing wealth, higher prices for cotton and great strides in agriculture are everywhere to be noted. Mr. Edmonds points out that the gain in value of agricultural lands in the last two years has been, approximately, 50 per cent, which would increase the wealth of the South by over \$1,000,000,000; in fact, cotton is de-throned by this advance, for the value of the cotton crop last year, while twice the amount of that five years ago, was only \$650,000,000, as against agricultural products worth \$1,800,000,000.

Timber, coal and iron are likewise increasing in value, while yet in an initial stage of development. Alabama's ore supply is believed to be not less than 1,500,000,000 tons, and the superiority claimed for the Alabama steel rail, Mr. Edmonds believes, will guarantee to that State a great industrial future. The coal development of the South, too, is proceeding at a rapid rate.

Two conditions to which he attaches great importance are the crowded condition of all Southern hotels, and railroads, both freight and passenger. In the larger cities it is difficult to secure accommodation, and additional hotels are planned to meet this unexpected and sudden demand. Nothing could be more conclusive. The railroads are double-tracking their lines, increasing rolling stock and erecting new and suitable depots. This expansion is unprecedented, and Mr. Edmonds concludes by stating: "It is entirely safe to predict that within the next five years the expansion of wealth and trade in the South will very considerably exceed all that has been done in the last 15 years."

It is not at all unlikely that this will be realized.

## The Iron and Metal Trades.

The *Iron Age* in its weekly review says: "April production of anthracite and coke iron was not as heavy as it was in March. It amounted to 2,073,645 gross tons, of which the steel companies made 1,333,591 tons. This compares with 2,165,632 tons and 1,400,395 tons, respectively, in March. The furnaces are running along at the rate of 484,000 tons a week. The output of the anthracite furnaces was somewhat interfered with, but, as we have fully explained, hard coal plays so unimportant a part in the iron industry that the stoppage of the mines is only slightly felt. The resumption of work at the anthracite collieries will not appreciably affect the supply of iron and will have as little effect in causing a weakening in prices as did the cessation of work tend to strengthen values. There has been a further moderate reduction in the stocks at the Southern blast furnaces, thus showing how thoroughly the iron made in that section is being absorbed. Some Northern districts show modest accumulations. The markets for foundry pig-iron as a whole are rather quiet, with an easier tendency in some localities. Milwaukee, an important consuming center, is in the throes of a molders' strike, and there are similar labor troubles in other foundry centers. "In steel-making irons there has been further activity. The Republic Company has bought fully 20,000 tons of Bessemer pig in the valleys, and in the same district considerable purchases of basic pig have been made. In the East one works in the Philadelphia district purchased 10,000 tons at \$17.50 delivered.

"In the Chicago market 10,000 tons of malleable Bessemer have been taken, but in the East a leading buyer has withdrawn without closing.

"Pacific-coast orders for structural material have been very light. We cannot learn that thus far foreign mills have taken a single order. Among the contracts placed with domestic mills during the week are 5000 tons for the Bethlehem open-hearth building, 3000 tons for the Northern Pacific Railroad and 6000 tons for a building in New Orleans."

## Erection of Fertilizing Plant.

The Troup Company of La Grange, Ga., will erect and equip a fertilizer factory to cost \$110,000. Among the structures to be erected are a fertilizer building 323x162 feet and a burner, tower and chamber building 320x40 feet, to be equipped for a capacity of 30,000 tons of sulphuric acid and manipulated fertilizer annually. The company desires prices on electrical equipment and mill supplies as per specifications of P. S. Gilchrist of Charlotte, N. C., who is the engineer and architect in charge of construction. Officers of the company are Messrs. J. M. Barnard, president; W. A. Reeves, vice-president and general manager, and J. E. Dunson, secretary and treasurer.

Messrs. J. Frederic Houston & Co., Provident Building, Philadelphia, Pa., expect to undertake important improvements to their mill at Cumberland, N. C., during the coming year. They now have 4104 spindles in operation on the production of cotton yarns and enlarged their capacity about 50 per cent, during the last year.

It is estimated that the assessed value of property in Davidson county, Tennessee, in which lies Nashville, will be about \$60,000,000, an increase of \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 over the assessment of two years ago.

Premier Cotton Mills of Barton, Ark., contemplates adding 3000 spindles to its present equipment of 7000 spindles.

## RAILROADS

[A complete record of all new railroad building in the South will be found in the Construction Department.]

### DEEPWATER-TIDEWATER.

Progress of Construction Described by Major W. N. Page.

[Special Cor. Manufacturers' Record.]  
Charleston, W. Va., May 7.

Over at Ansted not long ago I met Major W. N. Page, engineer of the Deepwater Railroad and president of its Virginia line, the Tidewater Railroad, and asked him about the present condition of the work. Major Page said there was nothing to report but progress. No developments in this enterprise as to ownership and plans of extension other than those which have already been chronicled are ready to be given to the public.

The company has never lost a day, Major Page declared, and work on the construction between Deepwater, on the Kanawha river, and Sewell's Point, on Hampton Roads, is being pushed as fast as men and money can do it. About \$1,250,000 is being spent every month on construction and moving dirt, and it is expected that every part of the line will be completed by December 1, 1907. Every foot of the line is covered by contract, and all of the contractors are big men. Most of the contracts call for completion by May 1, 1907. All the contractors are under heavy bond to complete their portions of the line within the contracted time, and no delay is anticipated beyond the time specified.

One important feature of the work is the fact that the track is being ballasted as laid. By this unusual plan of procedure it is intended that when the tracks are connected up they will be ready for operation. The lines are being constructed from both ends, and will probably join at the Allegheny mountains.

On the West Virginia end of the line track has been laid from Deepwater to Barker's creek, the Guyandotte having been crossed two or three weeks ago. Tracklaying machines are at work, which are putting down the track at a very rapid rate, sometimes laying as much as a mile a day. Construction is occasionally held back by the big viaducts, which require time to put in place. Many of these are of steel. Much of the material has been delivered and is on the ground, so that no very material interference with the progress of the work is anticipated. Over 100 miles of the road from Hampton Roads is ready for rail, and from 40 to 50 miles out of Norfolk have been laid. All of 5000 men are at work on construction. Every possible advantage is being taken of labor-saving machinery, and a large number of steam shovels are being employed on the work.

In connection with the rapidity with which this enterprise is being carried out Major Page called attention to the fact that it is a big undertaking to cross the Appalachian range. "It took the Chesapeake & Ohio more than 30 years," said he, "although it was backed by the State of West Virginia and by Collis P. Huntington; it took the Baltimore & Ohio as long, while we are undertaking to do it in two years' time."

Regarding the Western extensions of the line, concerning which much speculation is indulged in here and elsewhere, Major Page preferred to say very little, simply stating that surveyors are still at work making changes and improving the line from Surveyor's Station down Marsh fork to St. Albans and the Ohio river. Asked if the present line of the road was likely to be built from Deepwater down the Kanawha to Charleston, Major Page said this was not an impossibility, but that it

had never been contemplated. Concerning the building of the line to the lakes, which is the announced destination of the road, Major Page said nothing had yet been done in that regard, and that the company is not prepared to take the matter up until work on this end of the line is much further advanced.

Questioned regarding the report that the Deepwater Railroad had either directly or indirectly become interested in the ownership of coal lands in the territory to be penetrated by the railroad, Major Page declared that no lands had been bought by his people, and that they adhered to their belief that it is not good business policy for railroads to own coal lands, and furthermore, that he thought railroad ownership of coal lands is going to be prohibited and that it ought to be. He considers that railroads act contrary to public policy in buying up coal lands or attempting to interfere with coal production in any manner, shape or form. He reiterated a previous declaration that this is to be a coal-carrying road, and that not a dollar's worth of ground or anything else had been bought for speculative purposes, and will not be. On this account Major Page declared his railroad is not concerned over the present railroad agitation. "We are not engaged in the kind of business which is being assailed," said he, "and we don't propose to be."

Regarding the present capacity of the railroad to do business, Major Page stated that in addition to the large number of cars already in use on the lines in operation, delivery of 1000 coke cars is to begin in June. These cars will be put in commission as fast as received, and will ship the products of the coal mines and coke plants along the line of the Deepwater Railroad via the Chesapeake & Ohio at Deepwater to the West. Rolling stock is being added as fast as possible, and there are now five locomotives on the West Virginia end of the line and four on the Virginia end.

As the seaboard terminals of the Deepwater-Tidewater Railroad adjoin the site of the Jamestown Exposition at Sewell's Point on Hampton Roads, there would appear to be the possibility of this road taking a position toward passenger traffic similar to that enjoyed by the Illinois Central at the World's Fair at Chicago. Investigation shows, however, that this is a partial view of the matter. While it is intended that all of the railroads entering Norfolk may ultimately have connection with the Deepwater-Tidewater, yet as a matter of convenience to passengers it would require the construction of expensive branches and spurs to put the Tidewater road in position to take care of passenger traffic between the city of Norfolk and the Jamestown Exposition. For this reason, and because it would require the purchase of a very expensive equipment a year or more in advance of regular requirements, it is stated that the Deepwater-Tidewater will make no effort to take advantage of the opportunity for transporting the exposition visitors to and from Norfolk. It is stated that the tracks of the Tidewater road will be used for exposition business, however, the city trolley lines being given right of way by day, and at night the tracks will be used for freight business. This is pre-eminently a coal-carrying road, and other uses are merely incidental. ALBERT PHENIS.

### Frisco Terminal at New Orleans.

President L. S. Berg of the New Orleans Terminal Co. is quoted as saying that the depot to be built on Basin street for the use of the Frisco system and the Southern Railway will cost not less than \$125,000, although it was originally planned to build a million-dollar depot. The plan for the more extensive structure

has, it appears, been set aside in consequence of an adverse decision by the city authorities concerning the proposed occupancy of certain ground necessary for the larger building.

President Berg is further reported as saying that the Frisco will be running trains into New Orleans by January 1 next, when it is hoped to have the line of the Colorado Southern, New Orleans & Pacific Railway completed from Baton Rouge, La., to Houston, Texas.

### NORFOLK & SOUTHERN PLANS.

Const Section of North Carolina to Be Developed.

[Special Cor. Manufacturers' Record.]  
New York City, May 5.

Plans of the Norfolk & Southern Railway Co., which have been outlined to me by Mr. Frank S. Gannon, president of the company, indicate that this enterprise will be of greater interest and importance to the coast section of North Carolina than is yet generally understood. It is probably very well remembered that Mr. Gannon was third vice-president of the Southern Railway for six years, from 1896 to 1903, and in that position he helped to inject new life into the territory covered by the Southern Railway. His health having broken down under the strain of his work, he left the Southern Railway in 1903, and on recovering his health became vice-president of the Metropolitan system of railroads in New York city.

While connected with the Southern Railway his attention was attracted to the opportunities for development in Eastern North Carolina, and after severing his connection with the Southern he and a syndicate of friends obtained a 99 years' lease of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railway, owned by the State of North Carolina and in operation between Goldsboro and Morehead City. With this as a nucleus, himself and present associates have taken over the old Norfolk & Southern, the Virginia & Carolina Coast Company, the Pamlico, Oriental & Western Railroad and the Raleigh & Pamlico Sound Railroad. Included in the combination are the timber lands of the Roper, Blades and Belhaven companies, consisting of 600,000 acres in fee and 200,000 acres of timber rights, and which have an estimated available supply of 4,000,000,000 feet, with manufacturing plants having an annual output of 125,000,000 feet.

All of the railroads except the Raleigh & Pamlico Sound Company are already in operation as common carriers, and are earning good revenues, some of them earning as much as \$5000 per mile. The completed roads are the Norfolk & Southern, running from Norfolk to Cape Henry, Virginia Beach, Munden's Point, Elizabeth City, Edenton, Belhaven and Washington, and being 223 miles in length. The Virginia & Carolina Coast Company, formerly the Suffolk & Carolina, is now in operation between Suffolk and Edenton, with branch lines to Virginia City. The Pamlico, Oriental & Western runs from Newbern to Bayboro, 15 miles. The Raleigh & Pamlico Sound has only 20 miles of finished road, but is to be built from Raleigh to Newbern, passing through Wilson, Greenville, Farmville, Washington and Vanceboro, with a branch from Snow Hill to Farmville. It is to be 148 miles in length. This road will go through some of the finest agricultural lands in North Carolina, which will be a great producing section. The cotton and tobacco of this section are famous, but the lands have not been generally developed because of lack of railroad transportation. In addition to agricultural possibilities, there are also some very fine deposits of granite along the line, and several very fine beds of brick clay, and the expectation



is that there will be a notable development in brick manufacturing when the road is completed.

Among the improvements contemplated are a 5½-mile bridge across Albemarle sound, thus doing away with the transfer barge between Edenton and Mackey's Ferry, where at the present time one of the old Baltimore & Ohio boats, the John W. Garrett, is in use. An extension of the Atlantic & North Carolina, running from Morehead City to Beaufort, 8500 feet in length, is another improvement, and one of great importance, as it will give the line a first-class seaport.

So favorably is the enterprise regarded by financial interests that when the plans were ready and it had been determined to underwrite \$16,000,000 of bonds, \$20,000,000 of subscriptions were offered within six days. The financial plans of the company contemplate a capital of \$25,000,000, of which \$20,000,000 will be common and \$5,000,000 will be 5 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, convertible within five years into common, share for share. The authorized bond issue is \$25,000,000 first mortgage and refunding sinking fund five, callable at 110. Edward Sweet & Co., bankers, 170 Nassau street, New York, are the head of the underwriting syndicate. With them are Oakleigh Thorne, president of the Trust Company of America; Marsden J. Perry, president of the Union Trust Co. of Providence; Samuel P. Colt, president of the United States Rubber Co.; William L. Bull, New York banker, and several times president of the Stock Exchange; Clark, Dodge & Co., John I. Waterbury, Bayard Cutting of New York, and others. \$7,500,000 in stock and the same amount in bonds will be put in the treasury. The balance will be used to take up the obligations of the constituent property, build something over 200 miles of railroad and develop the lumber business.

Active operations are already under way. Since acquiring the Belhaven property a new saw-mill has been built at Belhaven, which is thoroughly up to date in every detail, and which will bring the daily capacity of the mill up to 100,000 feet. It is the intention that all of the extensions to the railroad line will be completed within 12 months.

Mr. Gannon has just resigned his position with the Metropolitan Street Railway system, and will devote his entire attention to the new railroad as head of the enterprise. It was he who discovered the possibilities of the undertaking, and he will give to the development of his idea his entire and enthusiastic attention. He has every faith that this will prove as attractive a railroad proposition as any in the South, and that it will do as much in the way of developing the section covered as any other railroad can do.

Already a land and industrial department has been organized with Fred L. Merritt as agent, headquarters at Norfolk. The assets of the company include 600,000 acres of timber lands and 200,000 acres of timber rights. It is declared that a large part of the 600,000 acres of timber lands are susceptible of becoming splendid agricultural lands. It is proposed to locate settlers on this land as fast as the timber is cut off. If necessary, agents will go to Europe for colonists, but it is the intention to co-operate with any agencies already in existence which have as their object the locating of colonists on Southern lands. Mr. Merritt is a North Carolinian, and knows the people and the country's wants.

Altogether this is a very strong organization, with a very attractive plan of operation, and with 600 miles of railroad, 600,000 acres of timber and agricultural lands, with steamboat lines located on the Pamlico and Albemarle sounds and tribu-

tary waters, it is easy to realize why Mr. Gannon is full of enthusiasm over the future of the enterprise.

ALBERT PHENIS.

### B. & O. CONTRACT LET.

#### Extensive Improvement to the Freight Yard at Brunswick, Md.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. has awarded the contract for the enlargement of its terminal facilities at Brunswick, Md., to F. H. Clement & Co. of Philadelphia, Pa. The new yard for the handling of eastbound freight will be west of the present yard, and will extend from Brunswick to Knoxville on property lying between the main tracks of the road and the Chesapeake & Ohio canal.

Work on this extensive improvement will begin at once, and when completed will about double the facilities for handling business, giving yard-track capacity for about 7500 cars. The cost will probably be between \$700,000 and \$750,000. About 32 miles of new yard tracks will be laid and the main-line tracks through the entire yard will be increased from two to four, the additional tracks being used exclusively for the handling of freight trains. Each track will be about two and one-quarter miles long. The present main tracks through the yard will be used entirely by passenger trains.

The new yard will require about 600,000 yards of grading, 3500 yards of concrete masonry and about 700 tons of iron-pipe culverts. It will be used for properly classifying the eastbound freight, which is now being handled in the same yard with the westbound freight. The separation, of course, will greatly facilitate the work. The present yard will be used entirely for the handling of fast freight trains and westbound traffic.

Mr. D. D. Carothers, chief engineer, and Mr. A. M. Kinsman, engineer of construction, have charge of the work.

### New Equipment.

The Western Maryland Railroad Co. has ordered 700 steel coal cars from the Pressed Steel Car Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa. These cars will be of 100,000 pounds capacity each, and are to be delivered in the latter part of this year. It is estimated that they will cost about \$750,000.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. will, it is reported, order 5000 new freight cars this year, most of them for coal traffic.

The equipment orders given by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in May of last year have now all been filled, giving the company 250 locomotives and 10,000 freight cars in addition to its former equipment, and all the new rolling stock is in use on the company's lines. These 250 engines and 10,000 cars cost about \$16,000,000, and they include some of the largest and most powerful locomotives in this country. Nearly all the engines were built by the American Locomotive Co., but several were constructed at the Baldwin Locomotive Works. The car order was distributed among seven different factories.

The St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co. has filed at Memphis an equipment agreement of \$3,567,202 with Blair & Co. of New York and the Bankers' Trust Co., covering new equipment to be built as follows: 25 10-wheel freight locomotives, 20 switching locomotives, 1000 gondola cars, 1700 box cars of 30 tons capacity each, 50 steel-rack coke cars and 5 postal cars. The equipment is to be delivered as fast as completed.

The New Orleans & Northeastern Railway has filed at Baton Rouge, La., an equipment agreement with Peter, Choate & Prentiss of New Orleans covering 300 box cars, 200 flat cars and 100 coal cars; also 150 box cars for the Vicksburg,

Shreveport & Pacific Railway and 50 coal cars for the same company. The amount of the contract is \$622,892.

The Norfolk & Western Railway has ordered 500 stock cars from the South Baltimore Steel Car & Foundry Co. of Baltimore, Md.

### Augusta to Gulf of Mexico.

The Vidalia & Southwestern Railroad Co. has been chartered in Georgia to build a line from Vidalia southwest 28 miles to Hazlehurst, Ga. This will provide for the construction of one of the links in the chain of railroads planned by John Skelton Williams of Richmond, J. William Middendorf of Baltimore, the International Trust Co. of Baltimore and others to reach from Augusta to Valdosta and the Gulf of Mexico. The incorporators of the new company are R. Roy Goodwin, J. E. Harper, Allen W. Jones, Henry M. North, C. E. Dunbar, James R. Stokes, John L. Armstrong, A. W. Harper, Daniel Printup, C. H. McClellan and William H. Barrett, all of Richmond county, Georgia.

The consolidation of existing railroads includes the Augusta & Florida, the Midville, Swainsboro & Red Bluff, the Millen & Southwestern, the Ocilla & Valdosta, the Douglas, Augusta & Gulf and the Nashville & Sparks railroads. The construction is to be done by the Georgia & Florida Construction Co., Inc., of Richmond, Va.

### New Railroad Plans.

The Opelousas, New Orleans & Northwestern Railroad Co. has been organized at Opelousas, La., with a capitalization of \$1,000,000 to build a line from either Alexandria or Oakdale, La., to Opelousas, respectively, 60 or 40 miles, the purpose being to finally extend to New Orleans, about 125 miles farther. A preliminary survey has been made. The officers are L. E. Littell, president; Yves Andrepont, vice-president; J. G. Lawler, secretary, and A. Leon Dupre, treasurer.

The Laurel River Railroad Co. of Carter county, Tennessee, has been chartered with \$10,000 capital to build a line from a point on the East Tennessee & Western North Carolina Railway near Hampton, Tenn., to Elk River, in North Carolina, following the Laurel fork of the Doe river. It may be operated by either steam or electricity, and will be about 15 miles long. The incorporators are C. F. Camp, J. C. Tipton, C. C. Collins, B. C. Shelton and J. R. Fletcher. All the line will be in Carter county.

### Norfolk & Southern.

President Frank S. Gannon of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad, which is at the head of the recent combination of lumber railroads in the eastern part of North Carolina, is reported as saying that the completion of the line from Norfolk to Newbern will be of great benefit to those cities and the intervening country. The plan necessitates the construction of a steel bridge five and one-half miles long across Albemarle sound, and the completion of this structure will do away with the ferry service now in operation there between Edenton and Mackey's Ferry. The line, when finished, will enable residents of Newbern and north of that place to make the trip to and from Norfolk in one day, besides spending several hours in that city.

The line to Newbern is to be completed by January 1 next, and the line to Raleigh by May 1 of next year.

### Bay Shore to Be Merged.

The property of the Bay Shore Terminal Co. has been sold at Norfolk, Va., under the direction of the court, and was purchased at auction by E. B. Smith &

Co. of Philadelphia, who owned the bonds. The purchase price was \$755,000. It is said that the deal will result in the absorption of the property by the Norfolk & Portsmouth Traction Co., recently organized by Messrs. J. W. Middendorf, John Skelton Williams and associates for the consolidation of electric railways in Norfolk, Portsmouth and Berkeley, Va.

### Railroad Notes.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway has completed and put in service its revised line between Lehigh and Phillips, I. T. Large yards are reported built at Phillips for coal storage and large coal chutes are also to be constructed there.

According to a press report, the Seaboard Air Line may use the proposed extension of the Augusta & Aiken Electric Railway from Columbia, S. C., to Aiken, S. C., and the existing electric road from that point, in order to secure entrance for its trains into Augusta, Ga.

The Atlantic & Birmingham Railway, according to advices from Atlanta, Ga., will be hereafter known as the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railway, the change of name having been made on the first of May. Construction is being rapidly pushed on the Birmingham extension.

The Illinois Central Railroad is about to begin construction of a new freight depot at Jackson, Miss., according to a report from there. Material for the building has been assembled and the construction crews organized. When the new freight station is finished the old freight depot is to be removed and construction of the new union passenger station is to begin.

The Johnson City Southern Railway, which is to be built by the Southern Railway Co. from Embreeville, Tenn., to Marion, N. C., has completed location surveys. The line will be 98 miles long, and will require the construction of about 30 tunnels, the longest measuring 1500 feet near Gillespie Gap. At present construction is under way on 22 miles eastward from Embreeville.

The Santa Fe system, passenger department, has issued a handsomely-designed pamphlet containing illustrations, interior and exterior, of its tourist sleeping cars. The pictures are large and clear halftones, and adequately represent the many enticing features of a journey in such equipment. These cars are run daily between Chicago, Kansas City, Denver, Los Angeles and San Francisco. W. J. Black is passenger traffic manager at Chicago.

The Cumberland & Westernport Electric Railway, the Westernport & Lonaconing Railway and the Midland & Frostburg Electric Railway companies, operating 32 miles of electric railroad between Cumberland, Md., and Westernport, Md., have been consolidated under an act of the Maryland legislature which authorized the merger with the Cumberland & Westernport Electric Railway, of which De Warren H. Reynolds is president and D. P. Hartzel secretary. Senator S. B. Elkins of West Virginia and R. H. Koch of Pottsville, Pa., are interested.

### Manufacturers of Special Machinery.

The MANUFACTURERS' RECORD is in receipt of a letter from well-known Southern tobacco manufacturers relative to the manufacture of special machinery. The manufacturers referred to want to correspond with firms or companies which make a specialty of devising machinery for manufacturing new lines of product. Messrs. Zimmer & Co. of Petersburg, Va., are the manufacturers mentioned.

The Southern Wholesale Dry Goods Association is in session this week at Knoxville, Tenn.

## TEXTILES

### The Brookside Mills.

Last week the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD stated that the Brookside Mills of Knoxville, Tenn., now operating 52,000 spindles and 1300 looms, expects to undertake in the future the installation of 40,000 spindles and 1000 looms additional to its present plant. During the past week the company held its annual meeting of stockholders and declared a semiannual dividend, besides adding a large amount to its surplus fund, but no plans were decided as to the proposed enlargement, and attention will be given to that question later on. The directors have made some important and extensive improvements to the plant during the year, and this week authorized the erection of a modern two-story office building for the company.

### The Mayes Manufacturing Co.

Another cotton factory will be built at Charlotte, N. C. It will be designed and equipped for the manufacture of fine 50 and 60 combed yarns, the initial installation to be probably 10,000 spindles, with provision for increasing to 25,000 spindles within two years. This new enterprise is promoted by Messrs. J. L. Mayes, L. A. Dodsworth and C. L. McLean, who have applied for the incorporation of the Mayes Manufacturing Co. to carry out their plans. The company will have a capital stock of \$100,000, and site for the plant has been chosen. Endeavors will be made to complete the mill by January, 1907.

### Opportunity for Yarn Mill.

An opportunity for the investment of capital in the establishment of a cotton-yarn mill is referred to in a letter received by the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD from the Eagle & Phenix Mills of Columbus, Ga. Mr. J. D. Massey, treasurer of the company, says:

"There is a splendid opening in Columbus for a yarn mill. Power is abundant and cheap, and the weaving mills already here buy sufficient yarn to go a long way toward supporting a yarn mill of moderate size. There is no doubt that if properly constructed and operated it would be a paying investment."

### The Victory Manufacturing Co.

It is proposed to organize the Victory Manufacturing Co. at Fayetteville, N. C., for the purpose of building a print-cloth mill, and the promoters of the proposed enterprise held a meeting last week, when \$175,000 was subscribed by local and Northern investors. The company contemplates using the electric power which the Cape Fear Power Co. will be ready to furnish in Fayetteville by July 1. Messrs. H. W. Lilly, John Thorp, Fletcher Cook, Herbert Lutterloh and a number of others are forming the company, the capital stock to be \$200,000.

### Another Mill for Rock Hill.

There will be another large cotton factory built at Rock Hill, S. C. It will be known as the Aragon Cotton Mills, and has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$400,000, of which \$200,000 is reported as paid in. This company intends to build a mill of 10,000 spindles and 300 looms for the production of white goods, and is now considering the details. Its incorporators are well-known cotton manufacturers, including Messrs. Alexander Long, W. L. Roddey, W. Gill Wylie, R. T. Fewell, J. M. Cherry and J. G. Anderson. Mr. Long will be president.

### The Regina Hosiery Co.

The Regina Hosiery Co. of Haw River, N. C., has been incorporated with capital stock of \$25,000 and will establish a plant

for manufacturing seamless hosiery—60 dozen pairs daily to be the output. A building is ready, and contract for 10 knitting machines and accompanying apparatus has been awarded. The company will be in the market for 14s mule-spun carded yarns. Its president is J. A. Long; vice-president, J. W. Johnston, and secretary-treasurer, W. H. Childrey.

### The Dresden Cotton Mills.

The MANUFACTURERS' RECORD recently referred to the incorporation of the Dresden Cotton Mills of Lumberton, N. C. This company's stockholders met during the week and elected a board of directors, who chose the following executive officers: President, R. D. Caldwell; vice-president, A. W. McLean, and secretary, treasurer and general manager, H. B. Jennings. They have decided to build a mill of 10,000 spindles, and the authorized capital stock has been placed at \$200,000.

### The Francis Cotton Mills.

Last week details were given of the Francis Cotton Mills, which will establish a yarn-manufacturing plant at Biscoe, N. C. It can now be stated that Stuart W. Cramer of Charlotte, N. C., has been engaged as mill engineer in charge of building the mill, and that the total equipment will be 7680 ring spindles, which is 180 more than mentioned last week.

### Handkerchief and Sheet Mill.

The Savannah Specialty Manufacturing Co., Bay and Barnard streets, Savannah, Ga., will manufacture silk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, sheets, etc., about 5000 dozen to be the monthly output. This company was reported incorporated recently with \$5000 capital and S. S. Jones has been elected secretary, treasurer and general manager.

### The Erwin Cotton Mills.

The Erwin Cotton Mills of Durham, N. C., has filed an amendment to its charter, providing for an increase in capital stock from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000, probably for the purpose of enlarging its plant. This company has 25,088 spindles and 903 looms at Durham and 35,000 spindles and 1024 looms at Duke.

### Textile Notes.

It is reported that R. A. Pitts of Fayetteville, Tenn., is interested in plans for building a 5000-spindle cotton mill at Harris, Tenn.

It is rumored that the Proximity Manufacturing Co. of Greensboro, N. C., will double its plant of 20,000 spindles and 1100 looms.

Walton Cotton Mill Co. of Monroe, Ga., is considering increasing its capital stock for the purpose of enlarging its mill. It now has 5000 spindles and 156 looms.

Lang Manufacturing Co. (formerly the Langley Manufacturing Co.), West Point, Ga., is now adding a weaveroom and picker-room to its No. 2 mill in Lanett, Ala. Its No. 1 mill in West Point operates 3000 spindles and 30 looms.

Jefferson Hosiery Mills, North Birmingham, Ala., is increasing its machinery and improving its facilities for handling a larger production. This company now has 110 knitting machines and complement, manufacturing 400 dozen pairs of seamless hosiery per day.

Press dispatches of some days ago were erroneous in stating that the plant of the Bamberg (S. C.) Cotton Mills Co. was damaged by fire. The company's cloth-room and office were destroyed, but the main plant was not damaged to any extent, and is now in full operation. New buildings are being erected to replace those burned.

## MINING

### Copper Mining in Tennessee.

*Editor Manufacturers' Record:*

My holdings of copper in Tennessee consist of some five picked blocks of land, 200 acres in a block, lying on the Ducktown and Hazel creek leads. This lead or belt crosses from Ducktown over the Beaverdam Bald mountain to the Laurel Top mountain in North Carolina. The outcrop is a heavy iron cap of "gossan," and is some 100 to 200 feet wide between walls. It is easily traced after the direction to the Adams mine on Hazel creek is secured, and appears to be the main belt of copper leads in the South. I have traced it for several miles by keeping the general direction on the outcrop between the two known mining points.

My holdings appear to be the link between the two above-mentioned districts, but I shall probably not work them until fall, when the railroad up Tellico river, now being built, will reach me, as I am still undecided as to my operations.

I may be permitted to say that, in my opinion, these bodies of copper at such high altitudes, averaging some 3000 feet, are the main deposits in the South, and that the next few years will see mining on an increasing scale in this district. The iron cap on these ores is high in iron, and is a very fine grade of the same iron ore now so successfully used in the Virginia Coal & Iron Co. furnaces at Middlesboro, Ky. It appears to be in as large deposit as at Ducktown, but not so silicious and of so fine a quality.

What copper we have found seems to be a good quality of sulphide, with the same black and gray oxides found in the Adams mine. At present I have only a prospect, and not a mine, but think well of it, and shall develop it.

The new railway up Tellico river is opening a very good copper and gold section, as well as other minerals common to the Appalachian range, and it is practically an entirely new district.

CYRIL T. HERFOR.

Tellico Plains, Tenn.

### Tests for Coking Coal.

Dr. I. C. White of the West Virginia Geological Survey addressed the Board of Trade of Wheeling recently upon the possibilities of finding a good quality of coking coal in that vicinity. He said that there were many indications that coking coal exists in this section, and that it was the purpose of the survey to determine accurately as to the deposits. It is proposed to make a survey from Wheeling to Roney's Point, at which place there is said to exist a vein of coal known as the Waynesburg. He stated that near Valley Grove there exists the Washington vein, and at Collier's Station, in Brooke county, there is a vein known as the Conemaugh vein. Referring to the detailed reports which the survey will issue, he stated that the object would be to show the depths of all veins in every county where the proper testing system could be used, and claimed that the use of the diamond drill was the only way to ascertain the real product and bring it to the surface in its exact state, stating that for making such tests about \$3000 would be required. In view of the possibility of the product being found over a large area, he thought it should enlist the interest of the Board of Trade and manufacturers, and advised the raising of sufficient funds to drill one test well, and should conditions warrant further operations, provide for drilling other wells. At the conclusion of the discussion the president of the Board of Trade, H. C. Franzheim, is reported as saying that the matter would be considered by that body within a short time.

### Reorganize Coal and Iron Company.

The MANUFACTURERS' RECORD can state authoritatively that Messrs. Adler & Co. of Birmingham, Ala., will reorganize the Tutwiler Coal, Coke & Iron Co., and will own all the stock. The capital stock of the new company will be \$2,000,000, with a like amount of 5 per cent. 20-year bonds. Beside the properties of the Tutwiler Coal, Coke & Iron Co., the purchasers contemplate purchasing properties of some other companies and intend to erect a new blast furnace at Broyles, Ala., and construct additional coke ovens at Short Creek, Ala., in addition to further development of coal lands. The principal office of the new company will be at Birmingham, while the properties upon which the contemplated developments are to be made are located in Jefferson county. Officers will be Messrs. Morris Adler, president; Edgar L. Adler, vice-president and general manager; S. M. Adler, secretary, and James Bonnyman, treasurer.

### In New River Field.

Coal loading in the New River field of West Virginia for April aggregated 519,295 tons, an increase over the loading for the previous month. Reports state that there has been a fair supply of cars at all mines, but there is a scarcity of labor, and employment can be had for 1000 more miners in the field. The total amount of coke loaded was 793 cars, distributed as follows: Quinimont, 54; Beechwood, 16; Stone Cliff, 25; Macdonald, 30; Turkey Knob, 34; Sun, 29; Collins, 35; Harvey, 53; Gordon, 18; Fire Creek, 38; Victoria, 96; Sunnyside, 14; Ansted, 136; Rush Run, 57; Brooklyn, 42; Chapman, 30; Kaymor, 86.

### To Develop 50,000 Acres.

The Cumberland Plateau Coal & Timber Land Co., principal office in the First National Bank Building, Nashville, Tenn., and a branch office in Louisville, Ky., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$350,000 to develop 50,000 acres of coal and timber lands in Morgan, Fentress and Cumberland counties, Tennessee. Officers of the company are Messrs. William Cooper of Cumberland county, president; Joseph Huffaker of Louisville, vice-president, and B. G. Huffaker of Louisville, secretary-treasurer. In addition to the officers, other directors elected are Messrs. H. H. Huffaker and L. D. Smith.

### Zinc Mining in Arkansas.

Mr. A. C. Hull of Little Rock, Ark., is reported from Jackson, Miss., as declaring that zinc deposits in his State are developing beyond expectations, and the only reason it is a little backward is on account of lack or insufficiency of transportation facilities through Boone and Marion counties. He reports that ore is struck at a depth of 160 feet or more, and the deposits assay fully 60 per cent.

The purchase by the White Oak Coal Co. of Richmond, Va., of the Harvey, Prudence and Dunn Loop coal mines in Fayette county, West Virginia, is reported. The property was purchased from Messrs. McGuffie & Co. of Fayette county, and is said to involve a consideration of about \$1,000,000. With the acquisition of these mines, it is understood that the White Oak Coal Co. controls 28 mines in the New River district, and will produce 20,000 tons per day.

The North Carolina Chair Association, embracing the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia, held a meeting last week at High Point, N. C.

During 1905 more than 1,000,000 cords of tanbark were consumed in the United States.



## LUMBER

## NATIONAL HARDWOOD MEN.

## Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Association at Memphis.

[Special Cor. Manufacturers' Record.]

Memphis, Tenn., May 4.

The ninth annual convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, and the most successful and complete meeting in the history of the body, ended here tonight in a banquet of 400 covers tendered the visitors by the Memphis Lumbermen's Club. The convention proper had four sessions on the 3d and 4th inst.

This is the first time that this very important lumber association has come to Memphis for its annual meeting, and the prestige gained by this city as the greatest hardwood-producing market in the world caused a most magnificent representation of the hardwood people from the East, Middle West, South, and several foreign visitors were also present.

W. R. Barksdale, president of the Memphis Lumbermen's Club, called the meeting to order at 10 o'clock Tuesday and presented Mayor Jas. Malone of Memphis, who made an address of welcome, praised the commercial progress of the Memphis district and the aid the lumber and wood-working interests had been to that progress.

President Earl Palmer of Paducah, Ky., responded for the association. He spoke of the prestige of the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis, which all regarded as hosts of the meeting. He alluded to his pleasant associations for the last two years as head of the organization, a place from which he was about to retire. And passing to the practical purposes of the National Hardwood Association, he declared that it stood for the absolute protection to the buyer and seller of hardwood lumber, the purity of inspection, the honorable arbitration of differences, the regulation of overcharges in freights and a "square deal" throughout the commercial history of each and every transaction. He spoke of the growing success of the inspection department the past year and of the efficient services rendered by the surveyor-general of the association. Of this system he said: "The system has been such as to encourage me to urge upon the membership of this association the expediency of increasing that particular branch of the service as rapidly as men of the proper qualification can be obtained. There are urgent demands from various sections of the country yet unsupplied with that class of inspectors. The board of managers has recognized the necessity of the situation, and has directed the inspection department to take prompt action in the premises. I trust that these pressing requirements for an addition to the number of salaried inspectors will receive the attention that its importance merits. The most gratifying factor in the situation rests in the fact that the greatest pressure for national inspection now comes from localities where but a few years ago that system of inspection was either unknown or totally ignored. On account of the fact that the functions performed by national inspectors partake largely of a judicial nature, it is absolutely necessary that these positions be filled by men in whom the judicial faculty is developed in a high degree, as well as by men who possess a thorough understanding of the process of thoroughly grading hardwood lumber. In order to obtain men of the proper caliber for the work in hand it may be necessary to pay a higher rate for the services required than is usually accorded to inspectors employed by private concerns. But in this connection the fact comes with redoubled force that good men will be cheap

at any reasonable price, while the services of poor men would be exceedingly expensive to this association, even though they were donated."

President Palmer recommended that the office of the secretary be removed from its present location at Indianapolis to a more accessible location. He spoke of the success that had attended upon the association's employment of counsel and the workings of its legal department in the prosecution of claims against the railroads for overcharges, etc.

A pleasing incident of the session the first morning was an offering for the San Francisco sufferers. Several thousand dollars was made up in the hall to be wired to San Francisco before any business matters were taken up.

M. M. Wall, chairman of the committee on forestry, made a report that presented the dire possibilities of the forests being gone in the short period of 35 years. He said that it was estimated that there now stood in the United States in the neighborhood of 1,475,000,000,000 feet of lumber, but that 45,000,000,000 feet of lumber was being cut every year. The report recommended that something must be done, and done immediately. Recommendations were made by the report for the prohibition of log exports and exemption from taxes of tree plantations. Attention was called to the desirability of State legal enactments along the last line and some constitutional provision by the general government of like effect. Mention was made of the custom prevailing in France of requiring a tree to be planted for every tree cut down.

The reports of the association showed an increase in membership from 332 to 503 and the finances to be in stable shape.

The railroad-rate question was introduced by H. C. Humphrey and discussed at length. The meeting of the freight representatives of the railroads at Chicago May 21 will hear complaints from a committee named by the association, viz., J. N. Pritchard, A. B. Klise and W. A. Bensack.

C. A. Schenck, forester of George Vanderbilt's estate at Biltmore, N. C., made an address on forestry, and W. A. Bennett of Cincinnati and Memphis introduced the matter of lumber inspection abroad and declared the need of an inspector at some European port was most important, and he recommended that the association prepare for the appointment of a salaried inspector. Mr. Schenck, who is an educated German and familiar with foreign conditions, stated objections to this, saying that the time was not ripe for such action until the two American lumber associations agreed on the American system of inspection. He said that such a measure would require a number of inspectors. The matter was then referred to the general board.

The complete list of officers selected just before adjournment is as follows: President, W. H. Russe, Memphis, Tenn.; first vice-president, O. O. Agler, Chicago; second vice-president, C. E. Loyd, Philadelphia; third vice-president, H. C. Humphrey, Appleton, Wis.; treasurer, J. Watt Graham, Cincinnati, Ohio; directors, Earl Palmer, Paducah, Ky.; Geo. H. Hibbard, St. Louis, Mo.; C. F. Sweet, Grand Rapids, Mich.; O. E. Yeager, Buffalo, N. Y.; Chas. Barnaby, Greencastle, Ind.; G. J. Landeck, Milwaukee, Wis.

The association will meet next year at Atlantic City.

## Activity in Building.

Building operations throughout the South and Southwest continue with unabated activity, and in some sections the increase for April over preceding months is very marked. In Knoxville, Tenn., the record of building permits issued by In-

spector W. C. Fulchard shows that April exceeds all previous months in the history of the city. Permits issued represent a valuation of \$306,759, a decided increase over April, 1905. In Atlanta, Ga., a gain of nearly 100 per cent. is shown by the official figures of Building Inspector Frank Pittman for the first four months of the year, the total being valued at \$1,629,542, as against a total valuation of \$892,600 for the corresponding months of last year. Permits were issued during April, 1906, to the value of \$496,059. Permits were issued in Birmingham, Ala., during the month to a value in excess of \$175,000, the most important structure being the five-story building of the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. This building will cost about \$50,000. The estimated value of buildings for which permits were issued during April in St. Louis, Mo., is \$4,459,715, an increase as compared with the valuation of April, 1905, of \$2,983,178. The report of Building Commissioner Smith shows that permits were issued during the month to the number of 829. In Memphis, Tenn., figures from the office of Building Commissioner Haines show the value of buildings for which permits were issued in April to be \$446,594, an increase of \$84,109 over April, 1905. Building Inspector Ashford of Washington, D. C., in his monthly report shows that 504 permits were issued in April, representing a valuation of \$1,681,198. Of this sum, \$450,000 is accredited to the cost of an apartment-house in course of construction. In Augusta, Ga., the total estimated value of buildings for which permits were issued during the first four months of the year is \$143,550, as compared with a valuation of \$41,181 for the same months last year. For April the valuation is placed at \$68,187, as against \$36,348 for March. In Jacksonville, Fla., a total of 90 permits was issued in April, including 29 two-story frame houses, 57 one-story frame cottages and four brick structures. The record for Savannah, Ga., is the same as that for last month in the matter of building permits. There were 477 permits for buildings issued in Chattanooga, Tenn., representing a value of \$103,375. In Galveston, Texas, a total of 27 permits was issued during the month.

## Unusual Demand.

The Birmingham (Ala.) office of Olden & Elliott of Childersburg, Ala., reports to a representative of the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD that there is unusual activity in the demand for yellow pine, shingles and laths. Messrs. Olden & Elliott own extensive timber lands and operate a sawmill at Childersburg of 60,000 feet daily capacity, together with a planing mill. They also operate a saw-mill at Autauga, Ala., of 65,000 feet daily capacity, and, in addition to the output of their own mills, purchase the production of several other plants, each having a capacity ranging from 50,000 to 65,000 feet daily. Mr. John H. Long, the manager of the Birmingham office, is a partner in the firm of Olden & Elliott with regard to all business transacted through the Birmingham office.

## Improvements to Plant.

The Laurel River Lumber Co. of Damascus, Va., advises the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD that it has removed the old engine and boiler from its plant and installed a new one, doubling the power capacity. It has also installed a lath mill and new gang edger of much larger capacity than the old one, and is operating the plant regularly, producing principally hemlock and white-pine lumber, the capacity of the plant being 25,000 feet per day. The managing officers are Messrs. W. W. Hurt, general manager, and Bert Russell, superintendent.

## Retail Dealers' Association.

The West Kentucky and Tennessee Retail Lumber Dealers' Association met at Fulton, Ky., on April 27 and perfected organization by the election of the following officers and directors: President, W. K. Hall, Fulton, Ky.; vice-president, J. N. Hickman, Jackson, Tenn.; secretary and treasurer, R. P. Bransford; directors, J. W. Henry, Clinton, Ky.; J. W. Strohman, Wickliffe, Ky.; W. T. Ingram, Trenton, Tenn.; S. B. Enochs, Jackson, Tenn.; J. W. Keel, Greenfield, Tenn., and J. M. Bracken, Dyersburg, Tenn. The association will hold its next meeting at Union City, Tenn., on October 26.

## Developing Timber Lands.

The Iron Mountain Lumber Co. of Troutdale, Va., controlled by Messrs. Carter, Hughes & Co., 711 Eastern avenue, Baltimore, Md., has begun the establishment of a circular-saw mill at Sugar Grove, Va., to develop about 3000 acres of timber lands recently purchased in that vicinity. This company already has a circular-saw mill in operation at Troutdale to facilitate the development of a timber tract, which, it is said, will produce approximately 25,000,000 feet of lumber.

## Hardwood Mill.

A dispatch from Naples, Texas, states that the Sanford-Sullivan Lumber Co. is making preparations to establish a hardwood mill at that place, and will extend a railroad 14 miles northwest through the unsettled timber sections of White Oak and Sulphur. It is announced that the company, which is capitalized at \$500,000, has purchased real estate to the amount of \$61,000, and expects to employ more than 300 hands on the plant and railroad within the next three weeks.

## Jacksonville's Shipments for April.

Of the total shipments of lumber from Jacksonville, Fla., during April, 17,565,822 feet were sent to coastwise ports and 1,434,475 feet of cross-ties, 335,630 feet of cypress and yellow-pine lumber and 47,000 bundles of shingles to foreign ports. Other shipments included 24,575 sacks of clay, 26,290 barrels of naval stores, 48,400 crates of fruits and vegetables, 24,100 bundles of shingles, 500 bales of tobacco, besides a large quantity of general merchandise.

## Consolidation Effectuated.

A report from New York states that details involving the consolidation of the properties of the Tunis Lumber Co. at Mt. Airy, N. C.; the Mt. Airy & Eastern Railway Co., the Mt. Airy Manufacturing & Lumber Co. and the Dan Valley Lumber Co. have been completed. The transaction is said to involve several million dollars, and the Wiley, Barker & Camp Company of New York becomes the owner of the properties.

## Change of Name.

Because of confusion in the receipt of its mail, occasioned by the fact that another firm in the State bears the same name, the Carolina Manufacturing Co. of Goldsboro, N. C., has changed its firm name to the Edgerton & Johnson Lumber Co.

## Lumber Notes.

Governor Terrell of Georgia has appointed John F. Glatigny of Chatham county to be supervising inspector of naval stores, with offices at Savannah.

Fifty-eight distillers of hardwood in this country used during the past year 570,411 cords of wood, from which they derived 4,674,522 gallons of alcohol, 79,051,214 pounds of acetate and 22,803,283 bushels of charcoal.

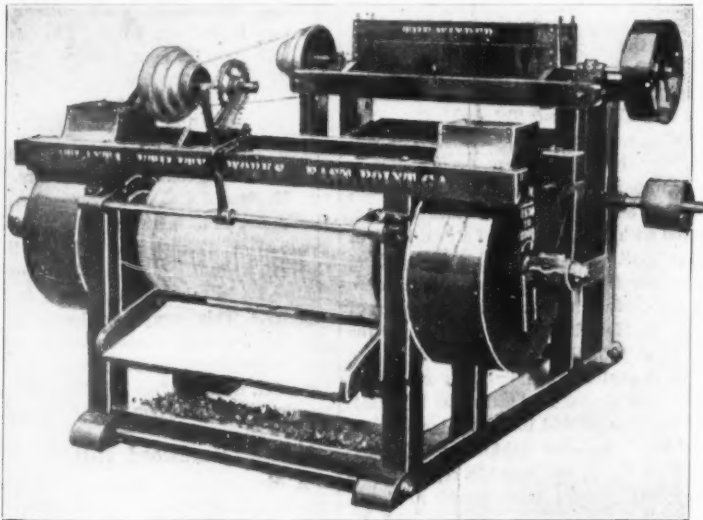
## MECHANICAL

### Modern Cottonseed Machinery.

This issue of the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD contains considerable interesting information regarding the cottonseed-milling industry. In this industry is used mechanical equipments of an ingenious character in many instances, and manufacturers of cotton-oil products are usually desirous of being informed as to

when starting up or shutting down mill for any purpose.

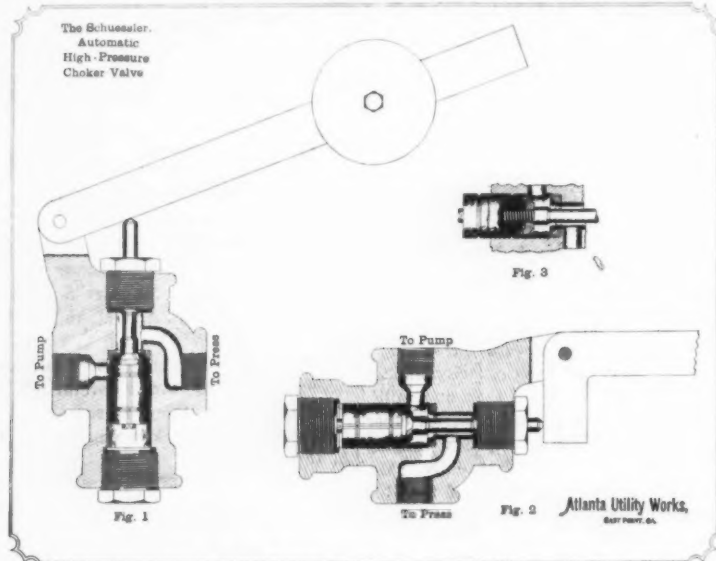
The principle of cleaning is that of suction through a revolving screen drum, inside of which is an adjustable suction spout connected with a fan of the latest improved type on each side of the machine. Immediately beneath the suction spout inside of the screen drum there is an opening in the bottom of the seed chute, and the natural tendency of the seed in going down this



COTTONSEED CLEANER, BUILT BY ATLANTA UTILITY WORKS.

the latest developments in this direction. Progressive oil-mill managers are certainly on the alert to learn of mechanical devices which will be of assistance to them in their operations. It is therefore timely to call attention to a leading Southern company which is devoted to designing and manufacturing improved cotton-oil machinery. This company is the Atlanta Utility Works of East Point, Ga. Its patented specialties are seed cleaners, separators, electro-magnets, Davis pump governors, saw recutters, etc. As the first operation in oil-milling is the cleaning of the seed, it is evident that much of the

chute through the feed roll by means of the spike roll by momentum and gravity is to fall through the slot or opening in the bottom of the chute, but at this point the suction blast catches the seed up, pulls it up against the rapidly-revolving drum, which takes it mechanically out of range of the suction, where it is dropped into the seed conveyor or elevator boot, as the case may be. When the seed is lifted over the slot in the bottom all other foreign substances, varying in weight in proportion to their size from cottonseed, are not drawn up with the cottonseed against the screen drum, but drop through the slot and



CHOKER VALVE, BUILT BY ATLANTA UTILITY WORKS.

succeeding operations depend on the manner in which this cleaning is executed. Therefore, attention is called to the seed cleaner illustrated herewith, which is built by the Atlanta Utility Works. This seed cleaner is equipped with a feed roll and is designed to take the seed after it has passed through the sand and boll screen. The feed roll regulates the amount of seed to the mill and gives a uniform flow through the cleaner of any capacity desired per 24 hours. Below the feed roll is a spike roller driven from the feed roll by means of two sets of cut mitre gears. This spike roll prevents choking seed cleaner

into a small conveyor built into the machine which takes care of these foreign substances.

This machine separates with great perfection all such foreign substances as rocks, pebbles, nails, bits of iron, either large or small, clods of dirt, grains of corn, sand and other similar foreign substances by dropping the same through the slot in the machine as described. It also removes from the seed practically all of the dust which is shaken loose and separated from the seed when the seed is drawn up against the screen drum, the dust passing through the screen and being discharged with the

blast through the fans. The advantages of operating this machine in an oil mill are obvious to any oil-mill operator on account of all the reasons ever offered as to why the seed should be thoroughly cleaned before being allowed to go to the machinery, but in addition to all of these established and well-known reasons the Atlanta Utility Works mentions that the removal of the dust from the seed enables the mills using this machine to get a very much higher grade of linters and a correspondingly better price for same.

The machine's dimensions, 8x4x4, permit of its easy setting in the desired position in the mill; its weight is 1500 pounds, constructed rigidly, with great strength, being built in iron frame complete. Five horse-power will drive this seed cleaner.

The Schuessler choker valve, another Atlanta Utility Works' product, is also illustrated herewith. It is especially designed for the purpose of reducing the cost of press cloth per ton of seed crushed by cutting off the low pressure at any point desired and preventing the press from closing too rapidly, which is always damaging to the press cloth. These valves, the maker says, have in many instances reduced the cost of press cloth as much as 50 per cent. per ton of seed worked in a season.

The cleaner and valve mentioned are new to a large part of the oil-mill trade, but are not in any sense of the word experiments or even in an experimental

### Newly-Patented Dryer Furnace.

A new dryer furnace has been patented recently by John Bishop of Bartow, Fla. It is stated that this furnace has demonstrated its value in overcoming the necessity of frequent repairs, both with regard to arches and brick work generally, and by means of a water-jacketed furnace door the warping and burning-out due to long-maintained and excessive heat are effectively obviated. The firemen can at any time open these furnace doors with bare hands without the possibility of being burnt or scorched. In the prevailing system, it is claimed, the weakest parts of the brick-lined furnace are the jambs and arches over the firedoors; cast-iron liners crack and warp with the heat, brick jambs and arches crumble because of the wear and tear of firing and grate cleaning, fronts become overheated and cracked as a result, and in the case of a boiler setting the "dry sheet" is liable to be burned out. It is claimed that Mr. Bishop's front eliminates these drawbacks in a simple and effective manner. The front has no inside jambs and no inside projected arch over the door. The lintel which supports the brick lining over the door is outside, exposed to the atmosphere, overheating being impossible, and as there is no projecting arch over the door the brick work cannot be knocked down. Instead of brick jambs, a feature of the Bishop furnace consists of the brick work curving from edge of door, forming a flat arch which will re-



"DIAMOND" REPAIR LINKS.

stage, as they have been tested for over one year in a considerable number of mills. The company's electro-magnets are said to be in use in 400 mills, and its separator is claimed to have effected a separation of meats and hulls below 1 per cent., its success being largely due to the fact that at least 9 per cent. of the meats from the hulls is immediately separated after the crushing operation and before absorption of the free oil by the hulls can take place.

The Atlanta Utility Works is ready to send further details of any or all of the devices it manufactures for the cottonseed industry.

### "Diamond" Repair Links.

With its usual foresight, the Diamond Chain & Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has met promptly the growing demand for an offset link for roller chains, and is now prepared to furnish a complete line for each style and pitch of chain which it produces. The company is furnishing the regular cotter pin connecting link, an offset link and a combination roller offset and connecting link, a set of which is convenient for the tool kit of each car for making repairs and for changing the length of chain where one wishes to change the ratio of gears. Accompanying illustrations show in detail the "Diamond" repair links.

sist the tendency to bulge in frame expansion or in slamming of furnace doors. A single door of the Bishop design gives full access to a furnace up to 66 inches wide. The lintel can be made stiff enough for any span necessary. The arrangement for supplying the hollow door with water is simple. The door handle consists of an inch pipe, and is open at top to receive the water from supply pipe, the amount being controlled by a valve in reach of the fireman. In practice it has been found best to let the water overflow just a little, running down to the ashpit. As the water evaporates through the small openings in top of door, the vapor keeps bottom edge of lintel moist.

The Bishop system is now being used with marked success in a number of the phosphate dryer furnaces in Florida, probably the most severe test possible, and Mr. Bishop believes its adoption for all kinds of furnaces and dryers, as a feature in steam-plant equipment, will prove a useful and permanently economical factor.

An attractive advertisement of a coming town of Western North Carolina is a booklet containing views of Hendersonville, which is 2200 feet above the sea, and its surrounding mountains. It is suspected that the municipal authorities and the Board of Trade are responsible for the publication.



# Construction Department

## TO OUR READERS!

In order to understand and follow up properly the Construction Department items, please bear in mind the following statements:

### EXPLANATORY.

The MANUFACTURERS' RECORD seeks to verify every item reported in its Construction Department by a full investigation and complete correspondence with everyone interested. But it is often impossible to do this before the item must be printed, or else lose its value as news. In such cases the statements are always made as "rumored" or "reported," and not as positive items of news. If our readers will note these points they will see the necessity of the discrimination, and they will avoid accepting as a certainty matters that we explicitly state are "reports" or "rumors" only. We are always glad to have our attention called to any errors that may occur.

\*Means machinery, proposals or supplies are wanted, particulars of which will be found under head of "Machinery, Proposals and Supplies Wanted."

In correspondence relating to matters reported in this paper, it will be of advantage to all concerned if it is stated that the information was gained from the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD.

### ADDRESS FULLY.

To insure prompt deliver of communications about items reported in these columns, the name of one or more incorporators of a newly incorporated enterprise should be shown on the letter addressed to that town, or to the town of the individual sought, as may be shown in the item, as sometimes a communication merely addressed in the corporate or official name of a newly established company or enterprise cannot be delivered by the postmaster. This will help to insure prompt delivery of your communication, although it is inevitable that some failure on the part of the postal authorities to deliver mail to new concerns will occur.

### WRITE DIRECTLY.

It is suggested to advertisers and readers that in communicating with individuals and firms reported in these columns, a letter written specifically about the matter reported is likely to receive quicker and surer attention than a mere circular.

## ALABAMA.

Birmingham—Boiler Works.—Birmingham Boiler Works, which recently added foundry equipment to plant, is reported as installing machinery for drop and general forging. It is stated the addition will enable company to do the entire work of building blast furnaces, standpipes, boilers and tanks. W. E. Nichols is superintendent of forging department.

Birmingham—Coal Mines, Iron Furnaces.—A company will be organized with \$2,000,000 capital stock, and Morris Adler, president; Edgar L. Adler, vice-president and general manager; S. M. Adler, secretary, and James Bonnyman, treasurer, to take over and operate the various properties of the Tutwiler Coal, Coke & Iron Co., located in Jefferson county. The new company proposes to erect a new blast furnace at Boyles, Ala., construct additional coke ovens at Short Creek, Ala., and further develop the coal properties. Adler & Co. were mentioned last week as having purchased the controlling stock of the Tutwiler Coal, Coke & Iron Co., and will own all of the stock in the new company.

Birmingham—Cracker and Candy Factory. Martin Cracker Co. has changed name to Martin Cracker & Candy Co. and increased capital stock from \$30,000 to \$60,000. A five-story building 50x140 feet of mill construction will be erected adjoining present building; office, 2015 Avenue A. B. B. Martin is manager.

Birmingham—Coal Mines.—Birmingham Coal Co. has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock by Willoughby L. Webb, Frederick Kernochan and Frank A. Lord, all of New York, N. Y.

Florence—Cotton Gln.—H. McVay Moore, previously reported as having purchased site on which to locate cotton gin, will erect main building, 140x20 feet; seedhouse, 18x36 feet, and cotton-storage room, 24x32 feet. The most improved machinery will be installed.

Gadsden—Construction Company.—Gadsden Building Co. has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock to engage in the construction of concrete buildings. J. S. Moragne is president; S. E. Jordan, vice-president, and Frederick Mueller, secretary-treasurer.

Prattville—Dam-construction.—Prof. Edgar B. Kay, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala., is preparing plans for concrete-steel dams to be constructed, replacing those damaged recently by earth settling 20 feet; also for brick and wooden dam used for power purposes by the Prattville Cotton Mill & Bagging Co. and the Prattville Cotton & Gln Co.

Selma—Saw-mill.—S. A. Reynolds, W. W. Harper and Jeff Blanton have organized the Commerfield Lumber Co. to operate saw-mill.

## ARKANSAS.

Barton—Cotton Mill.—Premier Cotton Mills contemplates adding 3000 spindles; now has 7000 spindles.

Berryville—Saw and Planing Mill.—Baker Lumber Co., reported incorporated last week with \$100,000 capital stock, will operate saw and planing mill with a capacity of 25,000 feet daily. From \$8000 to \$12,000 will be expended in buildings and equipment. F. E. Ayers is president; S. W. Mercer, vice-president; T. R. Bingham, secretary-treasurer, and W. B. Baker, general manager.

Harrison—Bottling Works.—A. H. Joblin, J. N. Milum, T. R. Cantrell and associates have incorporated the Howard Mineral Wells Co. with \$50,000 capital stock to bottle and sell mineral water.

Little Rock—Publishing.—Robert L. Rogers Publishing Co. has been incorporated with \$5000 capital stock by R. L. Rogers, O. C. Ludwig, R. E. Stevenson and others.

Mena—Printing Plant.—Chartered: The Printery, with \$10,000 capital stock, by M. W. Lindsay, D. D. Boyd, C. A. Lindsay and others.

Russellville—Cotton Gln.—Platt & Newport will rebuild cotton gin recently reported burned. An iron building 20x30 feet will be erected and equipped for a daily capacity of 50 bales.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington—Hardware.—The Fries, Beall & Sharp Company has been incorporated with capital of \$50,000 to deal in and manufacture hardware by Milton H. Beall, Alvin W. Chaplin, Clarence E. Fries and Joseph K. Sharp, all at 522 10th street N. W.

## FLORIDA.

Greenville—Saw-mill.—Greenville Lumber Co. has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock for the development of several thousand acres of timber land. Arrangements will be made for erection of saw-mill. J. S. Betts is president; George T. Betts, secretary-treasurer, both of Ashburn, Ga., and J. R. Fowler of Greenville, Fla., general manager.

Jacksonville—Cracker Factory.—Jacksonville Cracker Works has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock. Ellis Crenshaw is president; C. H. Barnes, vice-president, and William Stanly, secretary-treasurer.

Jasper—Cotton Gln.—Jasper Ginning Co. will rebuild cotton gin reported burned last week. A three-story building 24x15 feet will be erected and equipped for a capacity of 25 bales of long and 10 bales of short cotton. Equipment has been purchased. About \$10,000 will be invested.

Ocala—Foundry and Machine Works.—Ocala Iron Works is being organized with \$100,000 capital stock to take over, enlarge and operate the Ocala Foundry and Machine Works.

Punta Gorda—Water-works and Dock.—Town has issued \$18,000 of bonds for the construction of water-works and dock; P. W. McAdow, F. M. Cooper and C. M. Denham, commissioners.

White Springs—Saw-mill.—R. J. & B. F. Camp Lumber Co., which has begun the erection of double-band saw-mill, has let contract for the installation of machinery to include two-foot horizontal resaws, two five-block steel carriages with four-inch steam sets, 12-inch shotgun feeds, extra heavy log jack with one and one-half-inch chain, steam jiggers, steam log kickers, steam log loaders, five-saw heavy gang edger 72 inches wide with trussed table, slab slasher, eight-saw overhead automatic trimmer, all transmission machinery, etc. The power plant will consist of two slide-valve engines 24x30 inches and 1200-horse-power high-pressure boilers. The mill building will be two stories of frame, 64x230 feet, with two drop floors; foundation of continuous brick piers; daily capacity 125,000 feet of lumber.

## GEORGIA.

Atlanta—Electric-power Plant.—The contract for remodeling substation (mentioned recently) which supplies the underground current for the Georgia Railway & Electric Co. has been let to Gude & Co. Morgan & Dillon prepared the plans. All machinery has been contracted for.

Atlanta—Saw-mills.—P. S. Arkwright, R. E. Cullinane and W. H. Arkwright have incorporated the Tampa Timber Co. with \$100,000 capital stock and privilege of increasing to \$3,000,000 to operate saw-mills, turpentine stills, planing mills, etc.

Atlanta—Publishing.—Incorporated: Labor Advocate Publishing Co., by C. W. Holliday, J. P. O'Hara and B. F. Egbert.

Atlanta—Publishing.—Sunny South Publishing Co. has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by Roby Robinson, W. G. Humphrey and Julian Harris.

Atlanta—Shoe Factory.—J. K. Orr Shoe Co., David H. Kirkland, vice-president, it is reported, will establish factory for the manufacture of men's shoes having a daily capacity at the start of 11,000 pairs.

Atlanta—Stock-food Factory.—J. H. Crutchfield will establish plant for the manufacture of pure stock food, operating as the Dixie Pure Stock Food Co.; office, 238 People's Building.

Atlanta—Machinery, etc.—Georgia Manufacturing & Realty Co. has incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock and privilege of increasing to \$50,000 to deal in machinery, real estate, etc.; incorporators, L. Y. Sage, John Hopkins, E. P. Black and others.

Brookfield—Supply Company.—McMillan Supply Co. has been incorporated with \$5000 capital stock by M. L. McMillan, A. B. McMillan and others.

Davisboro—Electric-light Plant and Cotton Gln.—It is reported that an electric-light plant and cotton gin will be installed, and T. J. Orr is interested.

Gainesville—Bottling Works.—Gainesville Coca-Cola Bottling Co. has been incorporated with \$1800 capital stock by J. C. Vaughn and associates.

Gough—Cottonseed-oil Mill and Fertilizer Factory.—Chartered: Gough Oil & Fertilizer Co., with \$50,000 capital stock, by P. L. Corker, L. D. Hill, H. S. Kaylor and associates.

Lagrange—Fertilizer Factory and Acid Chambers.—The Troup Company has about completed arrangements for erection of proposed fertilizer factory and acid chambers, to include a fertilizer building 323x162 feet and burner and chamber buildings 320x40 feet, equipped for an annual capacity of 30,000 tons of sulphuric acid and manipulated fertilizer. About \$110,000 will be expended in buildings and equipment. P. S. Gilchrist, Charlotte, N. C., is engineer in charge. (This enterprise previously referred to.)

Louisville—Oil Wells.—Georgia Petroleum Co. has been organized with Otto G. Tague of Lima, Ohio, president; L. H. Farmer of Louisville, vice-president; Horace E. Frame of Atlanta, Ga., secretary, and William Little of Louisville, treasurer, to drill for oil. Machinery has been purchased.

Macon—Automatic Faucets.—Automatic Faucet Co. has been incorporated with \$5000 capital stock to manufacture patent automatic faucets; incorporators, W. J. Masee, A. Uhlman, W. J. Corbett and Roland Ellis.

Millen—Water-works and Electric-light Plant.—Town is reported as considering installation of water-works and electric-light plant. Address Town Clerk.

Monroe—Cotton Mill.—Walton Cotton Mill Co. is considering an increase of capital stock for enlarging its mill; now has 5000 spindles and 156 looms.

Montezuma—Saw and Lath Mill.—McKenzie Lumber Co., reported incorporated last week with \$15,000 capital stock, will manufacture rough lumber, having a daily capacity of 25,000 feet, and operate lath mill with a daily capacity of 10,000 feet. About \$6000 will be expended in buildings and equipment. Machinery has been purchased. J. S. Lavendar is engineer in charge.

Nashville—Electric-light Plant.—City will install electric-light plant, as recently mentioned, but will not be in a position to entertain petition for supplies before January 1, 1907; R. A. Hendricks, mayor.

Warm Springs—Lumber Plant.—Walsh Lumber Co. is being organized for the development of timber land recently purchased.

It is proposed to erect saw-mill with a daily capacity of 50,000 feet of rough and 20,000 feet of dressed lumber, 30,000-foot capacity lath mill and 30,000-foot capacity shingle mill, planing mill, dry-kilns, etc.

Savannah—Textile Mill.—Savannah Specialty Manufacturing Co., recently reported incorporated with \$5000 capital, will manufacture silk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, sheets, etc. S. S. Jones is manager; offices, Bay and Barnard streets.

Thomson—Water-works.—It is reported that town has let contract for installation of water-works. Address Town Clerk.

Tickner—Timber Land, Saw-mill, etc.—It is reported that R. J. Corbett and Dr. G. F. Taylor of Moultrie, Ga., have purchased the entire holdings of the Thomas N. Baker Lumber Co., including 12,000 acres of timber land, mill with a daily capacity of 100,000 feet and all the running equipment. It is stated that \$200,000 is the amount involved.

Toccoa—Water-works.—City has voted affirmatively the \$35,000 bond issue previously reported for the construction of water-works. J. B. McCrary, Senola, Ga., was recently mentioned as making surveys; John M. Owen, mayor.

Waynesboro—Water-works, Electric-light Plant and Sewerage System.—City will vote in June on a \$60,000 bond issue for constructing water-works, electric-light plant and sewerage system. Address The Mayor.

## KENTUCKY.

Ashland—Oil Wells.—John F. Hager, J. W. M. Stewart, M. F. Fleming and associates have incorporated the Ford & Flanagan Oil Co. with \$25,000 capital stock.

Henderson—Machine Shop.—Henderson Machine Co. has been organized with \$20,000 capital stock by R. T. Hickman, Ike Loeb, Leslie Hite and others.

Lexington—Sewerage System.—Bids will be received until May 10 for constructing proposed 18-inch storm-water sewer; Thomas A. Combs, mayor.

Louisville—Locust-pin Factory.—J. F. Ahlers is arranging for the establishment of plant to manufacture locust pins for telephone and telegraph poles.

Louisville—Street-paving.—City has let the following contracts for street-paving: To the Memphis (Tenn.) Asphalt Co., contract at \$44,000 for laying asphalt on various streets to G. W. Gosnell at \$1.58 a square yard for paving 11th street with vitrified brick, and to L. R. Flag for paving Howard street with vitrified brick; J. B. Breed, city engineer.

Louisville—Land Improvement.—Union Land Co. has been incorporated with \$130,000 capital stock by John Marshall, James J. Morris and W. T. Hale.

Louisville—Plumbing.—D. Kuhn, C. Kuhn and H. O. Guenther have incorporated the South End Plumbing Co. with \$1000 capital stock.

Paris—Natural-gas Mains.—H. C. Howard & Co. have franchise for furnishing the city with natural gas.

## LOUISIANA.

Abbeville—Rice Mill.—Planters' Rice Mill Co. has let contract for additional machinery to be installed increasing the capacity to 2400 barrels of clean rice daily.

Cotton Valley—Stave Factory.—Valley Stave Co. has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock. J. M. Wilder is president; E. B. Porter, vice-president; J. K. Wadley, secretary, and B. G. Dalton, treasurer.

Daspt—Saw-mill.—J. W. East will erect saw-mill with a daily capacity of 10,000 feet. A wood saw and splitter will also be installed.

Morgan City—Oil and Mineral Lands.—Old River Oil & Mineral Co., Ltd., has been incorporated with Eugene A. Pharr, president; Thomas L. Morse, vice-president; S. Loeb, secretary; M. E. Norman, treasurer, and R. E. Angeloz, manager, to develop oil and mineral lands near Morgan City.

New Orleans—Bottling Plant.—Red Rock Co., recently incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock, has completed organization with A. M. Halliday, president; H. F. Lewis, vice-president, and H. C. Ramos, secretary-treasurer. Site has been secured on which to erect plant for manufacturing and bottling ginger ale and other non-alcoholic beverages.

New Orleans—Telephone System.—Tulane Telephone & Telegraph Co. has been incorporated with \$2,000,000 capital stock. Zach W. Tinker is president; Charles Sutter, vice-

president; T. L. Macon, Jr., secretary, and George Tinker, treasurer. Charles Sutter and associates were reported last month as having applied for franchise.

New Orleans—Tin-can Factory.—The American Can Co., main office Chicago, Ill., previously reported as to establish factory, has had plans prepared for the erection of three-story brick building 226x84 feet, partly fire-proof, with engine-house 61x41 feet. It is estimated that between \$100,000 and \$150,000 will be invested.

New Orleans—Contracting Company.—Chartered: General Contract Co., with \$5000 capital stock. S. B. Coleman is president; Richard M. Van Horn, vice-president, and Louis Lessasser, secretary-treasurer.

Opelousas—Street-paving.—Ventre & Pulford have contract at \$21,000 for street-paving, recently mentioned.

Ponchatoula—Water-works.—Town contemplates installing water system, including tower and tank and eight-inch water mains; George H. Biegel, committee.\*

Shreveport—Lumber Company.—Black Lake Lumber Co. has been incorporated with \$1,000,000 capital stock. E. A. Frost is president; F. T. Whited, vice president; M. H. Wheelers, secretary, and L. S. Prestidge, treasurer.

Shreveport—Natural-gas Supply.—Natural Gas Supply Co. has been incorporated with \$5000 capital stock by R. L. Smith, W. W. Jones and W. E. Evans.

Wallace—Ice Plant, etc.—Crystal Ice & Pop Manufacturing Co. has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock. John R. Gaunt is president; Dr. W. F. Bolton, vice president, and J. P. Ganier, secretary-treasurer.

#### MARYLAND.

Baltimore—Gas-coal Company.—The Belvedere Gas Coal Co. has been incorporated with capital stock of \$200,000 by Henry G. Merry, 319 Equitable Building, Fayette and Calvert streets; John H. Langton, Hotel Belvedere, Charles and Chase streets, both of Baltimore, Md., and Henry A. Root, Katonah, N. Y.

Baltimore—Packing Plant.—The Kemp-Thomas Packing Co. has been incorporated with capital stock of \$50,000 to conduct fruit and vegetable packing plant by Eugene F. Thomas, 1903 West Franklin street; Jabez P. Kemp, 1029 Edmondson avenue; Sarah A. Kemp and Silas V. Kemp.

Baltimore—Ice Factory.—Louis Eckels & Sons, manufacturers of ice, 804 and 806 East Eager street, have purchased the buildings at 1704 Gough street and 242 and 244 Reister street and will spend about \$30,000 in remodeling the buildings for an ice factory.

Baltimore—Garage.—Henry A. Broadbelt, 1755 East North avenue, and A. S. Brown have purchased seven houses at corner Dolphin street and Mt. Royal avenue and will remodel them for garage.

Baltimore—Terra-cotta Plant.—The Maryland Terra-Cotta Co., Wilconico and Clare streets, has increased its capital stock from \$60,000 to \$150,000.

Baltimore—Electric Plant and Water-works. The Evergreen Lawn Land & Improvement Co., George C. Wegefarth, president, Calvert Building, Fayette and St. Paul streets, will erect electric-power and water-works plant at Evergreen (suburb of Baltimore). Contracts for machinery have been awarded.

Baltimore—Printing Plant.—Revised bids are being taken for the construction of printing plant to be erected at Greenmount avenue and Oliver street for the Friedenwald Company, printers and lithographers, Eutaw and Baltimore streets. Cramp & Co., Hanover Building, 110 West Fayette street; Geo. A. Fuller Company, American Building, Baltimore and South streets; J. J. Walsh & Son, 1525 Maryland avenue, and Henry Smith & Sons Company, 116 South Register street, are estimating; bids in May 10; full details recently reported.

Baltimore—Stone Quarry.—The Advance Quarry Co., 1119 Ensor street, will increase its capital stock from \$5000 to \$15,000.

Baltimore—Chemical Plant.—Angus Cameron, 301 Oakdale road, Roland Park; Louis Dohme and A. R. L. Dohme of Sharp & Dohme, Howard and Pratt streets, and associates have incorporated the Special Products Co. with a capital stock of \$3,000,000 to manufacture heavy chemicals and specialties. A lot 287x702 feet at Boston and Patuxent streets has been purchased as a location for the plant, and modern chemical machinery will be installed.

Brunswick—Terminal Improvements.—Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. has let contract to F. H. Clements & Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., for the enlargement of its terminal facilities. A new yard will be constructed with a capacity for about 7500 cars, requiring 600,000 yards

of grading, 3500 yards of concrete and 700 yards of iron-pipe culverts. It is estimated that the cost will be between \$700,000 and \$750,000.

Hoffmanville—Mineral Lands.—Rockdale Powder Co., main office York, Pa., is arranging to prospect for minerals on its property, containing 1200 acres. Wm. I. Koller is secretary.\*

Towson—Road Improvements.—Thomas R. Martin & Sons, Catonsville, Md., are lowest bidders for macadamizing Gwynn Oak avenue.

#### MISSISSIPPI.

Como (P. O. Como Depot)—Cannery.—Davis E. Taylor, S. N. Clayton, R. F. Sledge and associates have incorporated the Como Canning Co. with \$4500 capital stock.

Gulfport—Public Improvements.—City has voted the \$32,500 bond issue previously reported for public improvements; street improvements \$15,000, water-works extension \$10,000, sewer extension \$5000, city jail \$2500. Address The Mayor.

Macon—Ice and Coal Company.—H. L. J. Barnes, T. D. Robinson, H. D. Jenkins and others have incorporated the Arctic Ice & Coal Co. with \$15,000 capital stock.

Magnolia—Timber Land.—It is reported that the Mississippi Pine Land Co. of Harrisburg, Pa., has purchased 10,840 acres of pine-land in Pike county at \$11.920.

Meridian—Street-paving.—Southern Paving & Construction Co. of Nashville, Tenn., has contract at \$1.40 a square yard for paving Twenty-third avenue between 5th and 6th streets.

Newton—Logging Company.—Chartered: Holmes Logging Co., with \$25,000 capital stock, by W. A. J. Holmes, W. H. Wheelless and W. D. McRaven.

Summit—Brick Works.—A company is being organized with \$25,000 capital stock and privilege of increasing to \$50,000 by Lucian E. Schilling of Magnolia, Miss., and others for the establishment of works with a daily capacity of 50,000 bricks.

Wiggins—Lumber Company.—Incorporated: F. W. Lott & Co., with \$50,000 capital stock, by F. W. Lott, F. W. Batson, Peter Lott and A. A. Lott.

#### MISSOURI.

Carthage—Limestone Quarries.—It is reported that the Carthage Superior Limestone Co. is arranging to make improvements to plant, including the installation of a 75-kilowatt or a 100-kilowatt 220-volt direct-current generator, belted type, and an electrical hoist with a capacity of about 40 tons, equipped so as to be operated from the derrick step.

Joplin—Mining.—John F. Wise, Del C. Wise, Haywood Scott, Ward Frey and associates have incorporated the M. I. & O. Mining Co. with \$40,000 capital stock.

Joplin—Zinc-mining.—Le Roy Mining Co., which recently leased the Hamilton Zinc Co.'s lands near Joplin, has let contract for erection of 200-ton concentrating plant.

Kansas City—Oil-pipe Line.—Gunn Pipe Line Co. has been incorporated by W. F. Guthrie, L. C. Boyle, L. S. Kenworthy and others to drill oil wells, construct pipe line, etc.

Kansas City—Lumber Company.—Calcasieu Long Leaf Lumber Co. has been incorporated with \$1,200,000 capital stock by R. A. Long, E. B. Sweet, F. J. Bannister and associates.

Springfield—Water-works.—L. F. Parker, John H. McManus and John D. Filley have purchased half-interest in Springfield Water-Works Co., and reorganized company with George F. West of Portland, Maine, president; L. F. Parker of St. Louis, Mo., vice-president; H. B. McDaniel, treasurer, and Walter L. Lefavor, secretary and manager, both of Springfield. Capital stock has been increased from \$500,000 to \$700,000.

St. Louis—Land, Lumber and Mining.—Polack Land, Lumber & Mining Co. has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock by Wm. A. Holladay of St. Louis, Theo. H. Polack of Marysville, Kan.; G. A. Long, C. A. Long and O. L. Munger of Greenville, Mo.

St. Louis—Automobile and Vehicle Works.—Vehicle Top & Supply Co. has incorporated with \$17,100 capital stock to manufacture and deal in automobiles, buggies, etc.; incorporators, William E. Clark, William H. Daughters, John Mueller and associates.

St. Louis—Laundry.—Banner Laundry Co. has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock by John W. Nordman, Fred R. Nordman and William H. Nordman.

St. Louis—Machinery and Supplies.—Chartered: Buffalo Machinery & Supply Co., with \$50,000 capital stock, by George W. Destaeble, Christian F. Hershey and Henry D. Crawford.

St. Louis—Steel Specialties.—Incorporated: Cast Steel Specialties Co., with \$10,000 capital

stock, by Clarence H. Howard, O. T. Ledford and A. T. Morey.

St. Louis—Pneumatic Tools.—Monarch Pneumatic Tool Co. has been incorporated with \$2000 capital stock by Peter H. Murphy, Emil R. Hensel and James A. Carr.

St. Louis—Artificial Fuel.—United States Artificial Fuel Co. has incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock to manufacture artificial fuel; incorporators, Frank Burnes, E. M. Boley and Joseph T. Davis.

St. Louis—Lighting and Heating Apparatus. Chartered: Century Lighting Co., with \$100,000 capital stock, by T. P. Cronin, E. G. Ranken and Wm. D. McClain.

St. Louis—Preserving Factory.—Fruit-Growers' Preserve Co., with \$15,000 capital stock, by Edwin C. Rauth, Edward J. Bergeach, Charles Winkler and associates.

St. Louis—Machinery and Supplies.—William H. Glasgow, Clyde E. Ustick and C. C. Collins have incorporated the Missouri Supply & Equipment Co. with \$12,000 capital stock.

Webb City—Iron Works.—Webb City Iron Works has increased capital stock from \$40,000 to \$65,000, and it is stated improvements will be made to plant. R. M. Richter is general manager.

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

Andrews—Timber Land—Hiwassee Lumber Co. has purchased a large boundary of timber land in Cherokee and Clay counties for development purposes.

Charlotte—Cotton Mill.—Incorporated: Mayes Manufacturing Co., with capital stock of \$100,000, to establish a 10,000-spindle yarn mill; incorporators, J. L. Mayes, L. A. Dods-worth and C. L. McLean.

Durham—Cotton Mill.—Erwin Cotton Mills has announced increase of capital stock from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000. It has 25,088 spindles and 908 looms at Durham, and 35,000 spindles and 1024 looms at Duke.

Faith—Granite Quarry.—Faith Granite Co. has been organized with D. J. Hincemond, president, and J. L. Shuping, secretary-treasurer, to quarry granite, having a daily output of 4 to 10 cars. A shed 80x18 feet will be erected.

Fayetteville—Cotton Mill.—It is proposed to organize the Victory Manufacturing Co. with a capital stock of \$200,000 to build a print-cloth mill. H. W. Lilly, John Thorp, Fletcher Cook, Herbert Lutterloh and others are interested. Electric-power will be used.

Glendon—Talc-mining.—The Croatan Company is arranging for developing the Fair Promise talc mine, and is reported as installing a \$100,000 mining plant having a capacity of 50 tons of pulverized material daily. A dam is also being constructed to hold water for mining purposes. F. M. Peck of Hartford, Conn., is president; D. P. Bible of Glendon, vice-president; R. M. Farmer, secretary; N. D. Mervin, treasurer, both of Hartford, Conn., and J. C. Stockton of Boston, Mass., superintendent.

Greensboro—Cotton Mill.—It is rumored the Proximity Manufacturing Co. will double its plant of 20,000 spindles and 1100 looms.

Greensboro—Iron and Woodworking Machinery.—Wyland-Newman Machine Co., recently reported incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock, will manufacture iron and woodworking machinery. A brick gallery shop 50x100 feet and iron warehouse 50x75 feet will be erected. About \$20,000 will be invested in buildings and equipment.\*

Haw River—Hosiery Mill.—Incorporated: Regina Hosiery Co., with capital stock of \$25,000, by J. A. Long, president; J. W. Johnston, vice-president, and W. H. Childrey, secretary-treasurer. Machinery has been ordered—10 knitters and accompaniment.

High Point—Chair Factory.—Tomlinson Chair Manufacturing Co., it is reported, has begun the erection of proposed addition to chair factory.

Kernersville—Building Materials.—Ring-Stafford Lumber Co. is the title of company mentioned last week to be organized by R. W. Ring and F. E. Stafford for the manufacture of building materials; daily capacity 5000 feet. Two buildings of brick and frame, 30x60x10 feet and 20x50x16 feet, will be erected. About \$5000 will be invested in the buildings and equipment.\*

Lumberton—Cotton Mill.—Dresden Cotton Mills, recently reported incorporated, has organized with R. D. Caldwell, president; A. W. McLean, vice-president, and H. B. Jennings, secretary-treasurer. It has been decided to install 10,000 spindles; authorized capital \$200,000.

Morganton—Corn Mill.—Frank S. Drury will erect frame building, 40x60 feet, and equip for a daily capacity of 100 bushels cornmeal. Water-power will be used to op-

erate same. Architect has not been engaged.\*

Newbern—Transportation Company.—Chartered: Newbern-Swainsboro Transportation Co., with \$25,000 capital stock, by J. S. Basnight, J. H. Weddell and others.

Raleigh—Brick Works.—Raleigh Press Brick Co., reported incorporated last week with \$10,000 capital stock, will have a daily capacity of 40,000 press bricks. A frame building, part one story and part two stories, will be erected; no equipment needed. T. T. Hay is president; John D. Hardin, Jr., vice-president, and Joel D. Whitaker, superintendent.

Wilmington—Whiskey Distillery.—W. M. Troutman of Wilmington, J. G. Broadnax, Jr., and R. L. Finger of Salisbury, N. C., have incorporated the W. M. Troutman Company with an authorized capital stock of \$20,000.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA.

Bamberg—Cement-block Factory.—S. A. Blackman of Orangeburg, S. C., it is reported, contemplates establishing a cement-block factory.

Bishopville—Water-works.—C. C. Wilson, Columbia, S. C., is engineer in charge of water-works extension, for which bond issue was recently reported voted.

Orangeburg—Sewerage System.—City is reported to vote on a \$50,000 bond issue for constructing sewerage system. Address The Mayor.

Rock Hill—Cotton Mill.—Incorporated: Aragon Cotton Mills, authorized capital stock \$400,000, to build a plant of 10,000 spindles and 300 looms for the manufacture of cloth; Messrs. Alexander Long (who will be president), W. L. Roddey, W. Gill Wylie, R. T. Fewell, J. M. Cherry and J. G. Anderson, incorporators.

Spartanburg—Water-power-Electrical Plant. E. L. Jennings, R. C. Crawford and Lowndes Kennedy of Pittsburg, Pa., have purchased a controlling interest in the Electric Power & Manufacturing Co., which owns Nesbitt shoals near Spartanburg, Palmer shoals in Cherokee county, North Carolina, and Gaffler shoals in Cherokee county, North Carolina, and will reorganize company with \$1,000,000 capital stock for the development of these water-powers. It is proposed to arrange at once for the development work, expending from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000, and transmitting power obtained by electricity to cities and mill towns for lighting and power purposes. Mr. Jennings will be president of the new company; Mr. Kennedy, vice-president, and Mr. Crawford, treasurer.

Spartanburg—Bottling Plant.—J. T. Harris and J. P. Stephen have purchased the Garrett Mineral Springs and will install complete plant for bottling and shipping the water.

St. Matthews—Water-works and Electric-light Plant.—Arrangements are being made and bids will be received for the construction of water-works and electric-light plant, for which \$20,000 bond issue was recently reported voted; T. H. Dreher, H. A. Raynor and T. A. Amaker, board of commissioners.\*

#### TENNESSEE.

Chattanooga—Laundry.—Uneda Laundry Co. is being organized with \$10,000 capital stock by Frank Steffner, R. W. Barr, S. B. Cook and associates.

Chattanooga—Paint Factory.—American Tri-Metallic Paint Co., recently organized with H. Walter Doty, president; Dr. George L. Shoemaker, vice-president; Willis E. Cooper, secretary, and Eli Myers, general manager, has secured site on which to locate proposed \$100,000 plant. Seven acres of land have been secured and three three-story buildings will be erected; main building 100x25 feet, and two adjoining 7x25 feet. The company owns a tract of land 54 miles from the city, which contains deposits of paint pigment from which the paint will be manufactured.

Clinton—Road Improvements.—Bids for constructing about 13 miles of macadam road from Clinton to Briceville, Tenn., will be received until May 19; J. K. P. Wallace, chairman county pike commissioners.\*

Crossville—Coal and Timber Development.—Cumberland Plateau Coal & Timber Land Co., incorporated to develop 50,000 acres of coal and timber land in Cumberland, Morgan and Fentress counties, has completed organization with William Cooper of Crossville, president; Joseph Huffaker, vice-president, and B. G. Huffaker, secretary-treasurer, both of Louisville, Ky.; main office, First National Bank Building, Nashville, Tenn.

Dyersburg—Construction Company.—R. M. Hall, W. H. Rupe, J. C. Doyle and others have incorporated the Dyersburg Construction Co. with \$1000 capital stock.

Emberville—Tunnels.—Johnson City South-



ern Railway, which will build a road between Embreeville and Marion, N. C., a distance of 98 miles, will have about 30 tunnels varying in length from 100 to 1500 feet. D. W. Lum, chief engineer of the Southern Railway, Washington, D. C., can be addressed.

Erin—Oil and Gas Wells.—Houston County Oil & Gas Co. has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock. V. R. Harris is president.

Franklin—Telephone System.—City has granted franchise to the Home Telephone Co. for constructing telephone system.

Harris—Cotton Mill.—It is reported that R. A. Pitts of Fayetteville, Tenn., is interested in plans for building a 5000-spindle cotton mill.

Jackson—Electric-plant Improvements.—Jackson Street Railway Co. is reported to make extensions and improvements to light and power plant. City has recently granted an extension of 10 years to franchise if certain improvements are made.

Knoxville—Road Improvements.—Oak Grove Construction Co., Oak Grove, Tenn., has contract (mentioned last week) for constructing, grading and macadamizing roads in Jefferson county. About \$230,000 will be expended. Outfit has been purchased, but will probably need another later on. W. H. Smith is president and general manager of the company.

Knoxville—Marble Works.—It is reported that the United States Marble Co. will rebuild plant recently burned; about \$5000 to be expended.

Knoxville—Saw, Planing Mill and Woodworking Plant.—J. B. Brown will arrange at once for the erection of saw-mill, planing mill and woodworking plant at Glenwood Park. Machinery has been ordered.

Memphis—Coal-mining.—Chartered: Choctaw Coal & Mining Co., with \$10,000 capital stock, by Cyrus Garney, Jr., B. R. Henderson, Warner Hodges, W. P. Metcalf and C. W. Metcalf, Jr., to develop coal properties in Eastern Tennessee and Northern Alabama.

Memphis—Foundry and Machine Shop.—Livermore Foundry & Machine Co., 290-320 Adams street, is reported as making improvements to plant, installing new machinery, etc. Reese Bowen is secretary-treasurer.

Memphis—State and Box Factory.—Chartered: Tennessee State & Box Co., with \$200,000 capital stock, by D. A. Robinson, A. H. Kersting and others.

Memphis—Gas and Electric Plant.—Memphis Consolidated Gas & Electric Co., Richard Rees, secretary, it is reported, will expend \$150,000 in improvements to plant.

Memphis—Automobile Company.—Memphis Automobile Co. has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by E. B. Meyer, Wm. Floyd, A. L. Cross and others.

Mt. Juliet—Cotton Gin.—Mt. Juliet Milling Co. will rebuild cotton gin reported burned.

Nashville—Street Improvements.—City has voted the \$150,000 bond issue previously mentioned for extending Commerce street. Address W. W. Southgate, city engineer.

Nashville—Street-paving.—Curtis & LeSueur are lowest bidders at \$10,395 and will probably be awarded contract for grading and macadamizing six streets.

Nashville—Woodenware Factory.—R. S. Russell, G. C. Porter, F. P. Bond and associates have incorporated the Russell Manufacturing Co. with \$10,000 capital stock to manufacture woodenware articles.

Sparta—Telephone System.—Gainesboro Telephone Co., it is reported, will issue \$100,000 in bonds for extensions and improvements to system.

Stantonville—Telephone System.—The report recently mentioned that the Stantonville Telephone Co. will increase capital stock from \$10,000 to \$450,000 and install plant for manufacturing electricity for telephone purposes is erroneous. C. M. Durbin is secretary of the company, which operates a telephone system.

#### TEXAS.

Algoa—Land Improvement.—Algoa Town-site Co. has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock. M. Marx is president; Aaron Blum, vice-president, and E. R. Cheesborough, secretary-treasurer, all of Galveston, Texas.

Amarillo—Lumber Company.—Incorporated: Panhandle Lumber Co., with \$50,000 capital stock, by A. C. Houston, J. M. Moore, F. S. Newbold and associates.

Bay City—Rice Mill.—Farmers' Rice Milling & Storage Co. has increased capital stock from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

Beaumont—Construction Company.—Incorporated: Myrick Construction Co., with \$50,000 capital stock, by W. A. Myrick, John W. Mackey and Walter J. Crawford.

Beaumont—Ice and Cold-storage Plant.—Hugh Hamilton, representing the Houston

(Texas) Ice & Brewing Co., has purchased site on which to erect an ice and cold-storage plant.

Bonham—Cannery.—S. B. Howard, Charles Halsell and S. G. Alexander have incorporated the Bonham Canning Co. with \$6000 capital stock.

Britton—Can Factory.—Incorporated: Farmers' Co-operative Can Co., with \$8000 capital stock, by Martin Ballweg, H. D. Stevens and others.

Cleveland—Saw-mill.—Hanks & Henderson are reported as completing arrangements for the erection of proposed mill to have a daily capacity of 15,000 to 20,000 feet of lumber.

Coleman—Dam Construction.—The construction of a dam across a canyon southwest of town is being considered in order to furnish sufficient water supply. It is estimated that the dam will cost about \$10,000. Address Town Clerk.

Corsicana—Candy Manufacturing.—Incorporated: Hyndman & Johnson Candy Co., with \$25,000 capital stock, by O. E. Hyndman, H. D. Johnson and W. A. Polk, Jr.

Crockett—Timber Lands.—Reports state that W. W. West of the West Lumber Co., Westville, Texas, has purchased at \$61,000 a large tract of timber land and about 75,000,000 feet of stumpage in this vicinity and that a saw-mill will be erected.

Dallas—Machine Company.—F. K. Russell Machine Co. has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock by F. K. Russell, J. M. Reichenstein and others.

Dallas—Transportation Company.—McCord Navigation Co. has been incorporated with \$5000 capital stock by D. C. McCord, Harry J. Emmins, O. Q. Buckeler and Allen D. McCord.

El Paso—Apple Orchard.—Texas Spencer Seedless Apple Co. has incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock to grow seedless apple trees, etc.; incorporators, John W. Fisher of El Paso, Oliver M. Fairchild of Pueblo, Col., and associates.

Fort Worth—Sewerage System.—John W. Maxcy, Houston, Texas, it is reported, is preparing plans for a sewerage system for the various packeries; estimated cost \$250,000.

Fort Worth—Mining.—A. A. Billingsley, Oswald Wilson, Henry Lucas and others have incorporated the San Luis Mateo Mining Co. with \$50,000 capital stock.

Fort Worth—Manufacturing.—American Steel Fence Post & Manufacturing Co. has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock by Sam A. Joseph, J. M. Marsh and A. P. Luckett.

Fort Worth—Cotton Compress and Warehouse.—It is reported that C. C. Hanson, president of the Atlantic Compress Co., Atlanta, Ga., and the Gulf Compress Co., Memphis, Tenn., contemplate establishing cotton compress and warehouse.

Fort Worth—Construction Company.—Texas Town Co. has incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock to erect and repair buildings; incorporators, G. W. Martin, A. J. Clendenen of Fort Worth, J. D. Williams of Decatur, Texas, and W. F. Evans of St. Louis, Mo.

Gail—Cotton Gin.—Gail Gin Co. has been incorporated with \$5000 capital stock by J. W. Chandler, D. Dorward and J. D. Brown.

Gainesville—Concrete and Cement-building Material.—Gainesville Consolidated Cement-Stone Co. has been incorporated with \$2000 capital stock by W. J. Scott, J. J. Raiser, T. W. Gilbert and J. F. Morris.

Galveston—Channel and Dock Company.—Chartered: Virginia Point Channel & Dock Co., with \$5000 capital stock, by E. N. Sanctuary, Charles T. Suderman and others.

Galveston—Channel and Dock Company.—Southern Channel & Dock Co. has been incorporated with \$5000 capital stock by Ben Dolson, Jr., Robert P. Clark and John Young.

Hempstead—Bridge.—E. P. Alsbury & Son Bridge Co., Houston, Texas, has contract to construct bridge over Brazos river, previously reported. About \$9000 will be invested in buildings and equipment.

Houston—Channel and Dock.—Port Texas Channel & Dock Co. has been incorporated with \$5000 capital stock by Fred A. Jones, Edgar Watkins and Frank C. Jones to construct and maintain a deep-water channel in Galveston bay.

Houston—Drilling Company.—Mennis Drilling Co. has been incorporated with \$5000 capital stock by Guy W. Mennis, John E. Webb and D. R. Beatty.

Houston—Bag Factory.—S. A. Bemis of St. Louis, Mo., is considering the establishment of bag factory.

Houston—Channel, etc.—Ed McCarthy, J. D. Langham and C. F. Charliss have incorporated the Harris County Channel & Dock Co. with \$5000 capital stock to construct and

maintain a deep-water channel in Galveston bay.

Kirbyville—Saw-mill.—T. B. Sullivan and associates of Beaumont, Texas, are arranging for the establishment of saw-mill with a daily capacity of 40,000 feet.

La Porte—Channel and Dock Company.—A. N. McKay, B. F. Howald and A. O. Blackwell have incorporated the La Porte Channel & Dock Co. with \$10,000 capital stock.

Mineola—Ice, Light and Water Plant.—A. Patton, A. S. Cochran and R. N. Stafford have incorporated the Mineola Ice, Light & Water Co. with \$40,000 capital stock.

Napies—Saw-mill.—Sanford-Sullivan Lumber Co. is completing arrangements for the erection of proposed hardwood mill and the construction of railroad through the unsettled timber section 14 miles northwest; capital stock \$500,000.

Orange—Veneering Factory.—Orange Manufacturing Co. has been incorporated with \$15,000 capital stock by I. C. Harrington, E. A. Sweet and G. E. Holland to manufacture crates, veneering and other kinds of wooden goods. Messrs. Harrington, Sweet and associates were recently mentioned as having purchased site on which to erect veneering factory.

Ovalla—Cotton Gin and Corn Mill.—Farmers' Union has organized a stock company with \$8000 capital to establish cotton gin and corn mill.

Rice—Oil Wells, etc.—Rice Oil & Development Co. has been incorporated with \$6000 capital stock by J. B. Haynie, John T. Fors-ton and T. P. Kerr.

Rockport—Land Improvement.—Wm. Caven, Harry Traylor and W. P. Terry have incorporated the Rockport Land Co. with \$20,000 capital stock.

Rusk—Ice Plant.—Chartered: Rusk Pure Ice Co., with \$5500 capital stock, by L. D. Guinn, J. L. Summers and T. W. Wiggins, Jr.

Sweetwater—Seedhouse.—Sweetwater Cotton Oil Co. will rebuild seedhouse recently burned. A frame building 60x200 feet will be erected. About \$18,000 will be expended in buildings and equipment; daily capacity 60 tons of seed. George T. Parkhouse is general manager and engineer in charge.\*

Waxahachie—Water-works Improvement.—City has voted affirmatively the \$10,000 bond issue recently mentioned for extending water-works. Address The Mayor.

Weatherford—Telephone System.—Home Telephone Co., reported incorporated last week with \$50,000 capital stock, has completed organization with W. D. Carter, president; E. P. Sawtelle, vice-president; R. Armstrong, secretary and general manager, and J. C. Casler, treasurer. It is proposed to install a complete underground system throughout the business district.

#### VIRGINIA.

Broadway—Hardwood Mill.—Broadway Hardwood Manufacturing Co. has been organized with D. H. Zigler, president; J. E. Beard, vice-president; J. W. Grim, secretary-treasurer. Site has been secured on which to erect the necessary buildings.

Covington—Tannery.—The Deford Company is erecting addition to plant, increasing the capacity 100 hides daily; main office, Calvert and Lombard streets, Baltimore, Md.

Culpeper—Planing Mill, etc.—Culpeper Hardware & Manufacturing Co., recently reported incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock, will operate planing mill, deal in hardware, etc. E. A. Walter is president, and E. T. Walter, vice-president.\*

Dry Fork—Whiskey Distillery.—Incorporated: Dry Fork Distilling Co., with T. M. Angle, president, and Charles McCoy, secretary-treasurer; authorized capital \$20,000.

Edinburg—Water-works.—Town has voted the bond issue recently mentioned for constructing water-works, and propositions for plans, specifications and to supervise the construction will be considered May 17. Hugh Saum, secretary water committee.\*

Fredericksburg—Machine Works.—W. D. Williams of Philadelphia, Pa., it is reported, is considering rebuilding machine works previously burned.

Gloucester Point—Sand and Cement Bricks. Catlett Bros., mentioned recently as to establish plant for the manufacture of sand and cement bricks, will erect a one-story building 30x75 feet, with shed at one end 16x50 feet; daily capacity 8000 to 10,000 sand and cement bricks and 200 to 250 24-inch sand and cement blocks. Address L. C. Catlett, Gloucester, Va., until June 1.\*

Goshen—Iron Furnace.—It is reported that Melville D. Chapman of New York, N. Y., representing the Chapman Iron, Coal & Coke Co., 80 Broadway, New York, N. Y., is ar-

ranging for resumption of operations at the Victoria furnace, relining it at a cost of \$15,000 and making other improvements; annual capacity 50,000 tons of iron. M. F. Bonzano is local manager.

Leesburg—Water-works.—Town has voted affirmatively the \$30,000 bond issue recently reported for construction of water-works. Address Town Clerk.

Level Run—Telephone System.—Renan Telephone Co. has been incorporated with an authorized capital stock of \$5000. W. C. Harvey of Renan, Va., is president, and E. A. Smith of Hurt, Va., secretary-treasurer.

Manassas—Public Improvements.—Town has voted affirmatively the \$50,000 bond issue previously mentioned for installing water-works, electric-light plant and improving streets; J. Raymond Ratcliffe, clerk.

Norfolk—Iron-pipe Works.—Glamorgan Pipe & Foundry Co., Lynchburg, Va., is reported as arranging for the erection of \$500,000 cast-iron pipe plant, previously mentioned. It is stated that the plant will have a capacity of 100 tons a day at the start. This company was mentioned last October as having purchased 30 acres of land on which to locate plant. Plans and specifications had been prepared for building covering 15 acres. M. J. Drummond, 182 Broadway, New York, is president.

Norfolk—Realty Company.—Chartered: Fox-Hall Realty Co., with C. C. Walton, Jr., president, and E. S. Webster, secretary-treasurer; authorized capital stock \$25,000.

Norfolk—Real Estate.—Incorporated: Syndicate Realty Co., with an authorized capital stock of \$50,000. T. J. Wool is president; R. R. Hicks, secretary, both of Norfolk, and A. E. Warner of Portsmouth, Va., treasurer.

Norfolk—Real Estate.—Main Street Arcade Co. has been incorporated with an authorized capital stock of \$75,000. C. W. Fentress is president, and Floyd Hughes, secretary.

Norfolk—Electric-power Plant.—Norfolk & Portsmouth Traction Co. is completing arrangements for the erection of proposed powerhouse, to be built of brick or concrete and cost about \$100,000. Boilers, electric coil-handling apparatus, turbine engines, consisting of four units, and other power machinery, giving a total of 10,500 kilowatts power, will be installed. It is stated that the entire plant will represent an expenditure of \$800,000; Sargeant & Lamley, Chicago, Ill., consulting engineers.

Norfolk—Cigar Company.—Havana Cigar Co. has been incorporated with an authorized capital stock of \$35,000. W. S. Boyd is president and treasurer, and C. C. Sibley, secretary.

Norfolk—Land Improvement.—Chartered: Old Dominion Improvement Co., with an authorized capital stock of \$70,000; A. S. Rosenkrans, president; C. E. Townsend, secretary and general manager, and William Evans, treasurer.

Norfolk—Water-works and Electric Plant.—Reports state that the Penn Bridge Co. of Beaver Falls, Pa., has contract at \$11,500 for installing complete water and electrical system for the marine barracks, navy-yard.

Penola—Woodworking Plant.—L. D. George will rebuild plant recently reported burned. Woodworking shop will be two stories, 27x74 feet, with 20-foot pitch; frame with asbestos roof; one-story planing mill 32x100 feet. Buildings will cost \$2750, machinery and equipment \$8000; E. R. Isbell, architect; P. G. Camp, engineer in charge.\*

Richmond—Tobacco Factory.—R. A. Patterson Tobacco Co., manufacturer of chewing and smoking tobacco, will erect addition to plant, doubling the present capacity of 10,000,000 pounds annually.

Richmond—Turbine Water-wheels, etc.—Shelton Water-Wheel & Machine Co. will be the title of company reported last week to be organized by James Lee Shelton, Shafer Building, and associates for the manufacture of turbine water-wheels and power-transmission machinery; capital stock \$150,000. Arrangements will be made within the next 30 days for the construction of shops.

Richmond—Iron and Metal Company.—Chartered: M. Kelly Iron & Metal Co., with M. Kelly, president; John Kelly, vice-president; D. O'Sullivan, secretary-treasurer; authorized capital stock \$50,000.

Richmond—Land Development.—American Realty Corporation, recently reported incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock, will purchase, develop and sell large tracts of timber land in Virginia and North Carolina. A tract of 6000 acres has recently been acquired in Rutherford county, North Carolina. David A. Ritchie is president; B. E. Corbitt of Boydton, Va., vice-president, and P. F. Williams, secretary-treasurer.

Richmond—Lumber Company.—Garnett Lumber Co. has been incorporated with an

authorized capital stock of \$125,000. Thomas Gresham of Norfolk, N. C., is president; John M. Jamison of Hamlet, N. C., secretary-treasurer.

**Roanoke—Rolling Mill.**—It is reported that W. H. Fetter of Scottdale, Pa., has purchased at \$30,000 the West End Rolling Mill and will organize a stock company for its operation.

**Salem—Machine Shop.**—McComas Machine Co. has increased capital stock from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000.

#### WEST VIRGINIA.

**Buckhannon—Planing Mill.**—Chartered: H. B. Morgan & Sons Planing Mill Co., with \$10,000 capital stock, by H. B. Morgan, French Morgan, J. J. Morgan, Jr., and associates.

**Charleston—Coal Mines and Coke Ovens.**—Chartered: Beury Bros. Coal & Coke Co., by Thomas C. Beury, J. E. Beury, John A. Thayer and others.

**Charleston—Coal and Timber Development.** Kentucky Coal & Lumber Co. has incorporated with \$300,000 capital stock to develop coal and timber lands; incorporators, W. G. Mathews, George W. McClintic, H. M. Anderson, W. Mullohan and T. N. Carnes.

**Dunlevie—Timber Land, etc.**—Flint, Erving & Stoner Company of Pittsburg, Pa., it is reported, has purchased 10,000 acres of timber land, estimated to cut 200,000,000 feet of timber; the town of Dunlevie, with its houses, store, mills, electric-light plant, water-works and other improvements, at \$800,000. It is stated that the tract will produce, in addition to the lumber, 60,000 cords of round-pulp wood and 60,000 cords of slab-pulp wood, all contracted for. The Flint, Erving & Stoner Lumber Co., it is reported, has been incorporated with J. B. Flint, president; A. W. Echart, vice-president and manager; R. H. Erving, secretary, and E. H. Stoner, treasurer, to operate the plant.

**Flatwoods—Lumber Company.**—Chartered: Strouds Creek Lumber Co., with \$10,000 capital stock, by C. C. Davis and others.

**Frankford—Telephone System.**—S. F. Tyree and others have incorporated the Frankford Telephone Co. with \$6000 capital stock.

**Gassaway—Gas Plant.**—Incorporated: Gassaway Gas Co., with \$100,000 capital stock, by Thomas M. Steele, Henry Audley, Thomas A. O'Callaghan of White Plains, N. Y., and associates.

**Glen Jean—Construction Company.**—The Dougher-Deegans Company has been incorporated with \$5000 capital stock by W. E. Deegans, John B. Hoffmann, John E. Dougher and others to build roads, etc.

**Godfrey—Coal Mines.**—A company has been organized to take over and operate the holdings of the Cephas Coal Co. It is proposed to make improvements to mine and tipple and install new and modern machinery. Increasing the present output of four cars daily. D. G. Lilly is president; W. E. Fowler, vice-president; H. Archer Mitchell, secretary, and W. E. Fowler, treasurer.

**Keyser—Railroad Repair Shops.**—It is reported that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. will rebuild car repair shops recently burned. It is estimated that about \$35,000 will be expended. Thomas Fitzgerald, Baltimore, Md., is general manager.

**Paden City—Woodenware Factory.**—It is reported that a plant will be established for the manufacture of wooden dishes, and M. L. Ross of Pittsburg, Pa., is promoting the enterprise.

**Parkersburg—Suspension Bridge.**—Parkersburg & Ohio Bridge Co. has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by B. S. Pope, V. B. Archer, James A. Wetherell, C. T. Hiteshaw and W. J. Davidson to build a suspension bridge across the Ohio river connecting Parkersburg and Belpre, Ohio; main office, Lubec, W. Va.

**Parkersburg—Mantel and Tile Factory.**—Parkersburg Mantel, Tile & Manufacturing Co. has purchased site 85x170 feet on which to erect a brick factory building.

**Parkersburg—Glass Works.**—Parkersburg Plate Glass Co. will be chartered with \$500,000 capital stock to take over the plant and arrangements will be made at once for the completion of plant. Dr. A. H. Kunst will be president, and M. R. Peppers, superintendent.

**Parkersburg—Lighting Apparatus.**—R. G. Styles, S. B. Styles and others have incorporated the Sun Light Co. with \$5000 capital stock to manufacture lighting apparatus.

**Romney—Fruit Orchard.**—Hampshire Orchard Co. has been incorporated by Duncan Sinclair, John A. Clark, Sam B. Holbert and others.

**Sattes—Ferry.**—Sattes Ferry Co. has incorporated with \$55,000 capital stock to operate a ferry across the Kanawha river between

Sattes and St. Albans, W. Va.; incorporators, F. A. Sattes, F. S. Sattes and others.

**Sistersville—Blacksmith, Foundry, etc.**—Rigby Manufacturing Co. of New Martinsville, W. Va., operating blacksmith, forging foundry, manufacturing oil-well supplies, etc., is reported as investigating with a view to locating plant. Later it is stated it will engage in the manufacture of drilling machines.

**Sistersville—Oil Wells.**—Dental Oil Co. has been incorporated by S. G. Messer, J. R. Stathers and H. W. McCoy to drill for oil; daily capacity 60 barrels. About \$65,000 will be expended in equipment. Machinery has been purchased.

**Sistersville—Pipe Tongs, etc.**—Standard Pipe Tong Co., previously reported incorporated with \$16,000 capital stock to manufacture patent pipe tong, etc., has completed organization with John Finlayson, president; A. D. McVey, vice-president; J. Fred Neill, secretary; D. E. Curran, treasurer, and F. Robinson, general manager.

**St. Albans—Construction Company.**—T. H. Mohler, W. E. Mohler, E. L. Foley and associates have incorporated the St. Albans Building Co. with an authorized capital stock of \$25,000.

**Wheeling—Publishing.**—M. S. McAfee of Wheeling, William L. Russell, John L. Mason of Moundsville, W. Va., and associates have incorporated the Wheeling Republican Co. for the publication of a newspaper.

**Yukon—Coal Mines.**—Yukon Coal Co. has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock by T. L. Henritze of Welch, W. Va., and others.

#### INDIAN TERRITORY.

**Lindsay—Electric Light Plant.**—T. D. Wagner has applied for franchise to install electric-light plant.

#### OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

**Blackwell—Lumber Company.**—Florence Lumber Co. has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock by B. M. Anderson, C. E. Hinkle and D. Anderson.

**Cherokee—Water works.**—City has voted affirmatively the proposed \$15,000 bond issue for the construction of water-works. Address The Mayor.

**El Reno—Mill and Elevator.**—Chartered: Farmers' Union Co-operative Mill & Elevator Co., with \$150,000 capital stock, by Chas. Brandley, F. C. Boevers, Charles Peterson and associates.

**Lawton—Cottonseed-oil Mill.**—Incorporated: Lawton Cottonseed Mill, with \$75,000 capital stock, by F. M. English, W. P. Records and others.

**Meers—Mining and Milling.**—S. P. Iles of Meers, Emmett R. Douglas and R. B. Holbrook of Kansas City, Mo., have incorporated the Douglas Mining & Milling Co. of Meers and Kansas City, Mo., with \$800,000 capital stock.

**Oklahoma City—Milling Company.**—Yale Milling Co. has been incorporated with \$250,000 capital stock by A. J. McMahon of Oklahoma City, William C. Richter and A. L. Richter of St. Louis, Mo.

**Oklahoma City—Cement Plant.**—Oklahoma Oolite Stone Co., operating stone quarry, limekilns, brick and tile plant, will erect a 2000-barrel Portland-cement plant. About \$500,000 will be expended in buildings and equipment. This company was mentioned last week as to increase capital stock from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000.\*

**Parkland—Telephone System.**—Star Rural Telephone Co. has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by J. E. Switzer, D. L. Lamb and associates.

**Roosevelt—Grain Elevator.**—T. B. Douthitt, L. C. Ford and others have incorporated the Roosevelt Grain & Elevator Co. with \$5000 capital stock.

#### BURNED.

**Atlanta, Ga.**—Atlanta Trunk Factory; loss \$80,000.

**Cave Springs, Ga.**—E. B. Rakestraw's tannery.

**Chula, Mo.**—Chula Mill Co.'s plant; loss \$7000.

**Columbia, S. C.**—The Washington House; loss \$12,000.

**Ferguson, S. C.**—Santee River Cypress Lumber Co.'s saw-mill; loss \$75,000.

**Hickox, Ga.**—Hickox Lumber Co.'s saw-mill; loss \$15,000.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—Main Street Storage & Transfer Co.'s warehouse; loss \$50,000.

**Knoxville, Tenn.**—Littlefield & Steere's candy factory, loss \$75,000; McMillan, Hazen & Co., loss \$25,000; McRee-Hambright Manufacturing Co.'s skirt and trousers factory, loss \$2,500; building owned by Mrs. George E.

Baxter, loss \$20,000; building owned by E. E. McMillan, loss \$18,000; building owned by Thomas McFarland, loss \$4500.

**Lake Arthur, La.**—Lake Arthur Lumber Co.'s saw-mill.

**Meridian, Miss.**—Winner-Klein Company's store building; loss \$100,000.

**Montgomery, Ala.**—Western Union Telegraph Co.'s building; loss \$50,000.

**Orbit, Va.**—S. M. Morris' saw-mill.

**Petersburg, Va.**—Phoenix Milling Co.'s plant; loss \$20,000.

**Saltpetre Cave, Va.**—Austin Bros.' saw-mill.

**South McAlester, I. T.**—Davidson Elevator Co.'s plant; loss \$15,000.

**Texarkana, Ark.**—Rosbrook-Josey Grain Co.'s elevator, loss \$12,000; building and equipment owned by Mrs. Frank Jefferson, loss \$10,000.

**Walton, W. Va.**—Charles Humphrey's grain mill and barn; loss \$11,000.

#### BUILDING NOTES.

\*Means machinery, proposals or supplies are wanted, particulars of which will be found under head of "Machinery, Proposals and Supplies Wanted."

**Alexandria, La.**—Buildings.—Directors of Louisiana College, David F. Lawrence, chairman, will open bids May 25 for erection of dormitory building and mess hall. Plans may be seen at the Baptist Chronicle office, Alexandria; at office of Drago & Smith, Monroe, La.; at store of J. A. Stephenson, Shreveport, La., and at office of R. J. Hummel, Baton Rouge, La. Usual rights reserved.

**Atlanta, Ga.**—Dwelling.—Edward E. Dougherty is preparing plans for a two-story residence to be erected by W. P. Anderson at a cost of \$50,000; to be constructed of rough stone, half timber and stucco, tiled roof. Stables and servants' quarters will also be built.

**Atlanta, Ga.**—Office Building.—Title Guarantee & Trust Co., Empire Building, is having plans prepared for a five-story office building to be used by the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad Co.

**Austin, Texas.**—Dwelling.—R. H. King has secured site, 93x113 feet, on which to erect residence. Gas and electric fixtures will be installed.

**Baltimore, Md.**—Church.—The Third Church of Christ (Scientist) has purchased lot at southwest corner Mt. Royal avenue and St. Paul street and will erect church building on the site to cost about \$100,000.

**Baltimore, Md.**—Dwellings.—Walter B. McCordell, 43 Franklin Building, Baltimore and North streets, will erect 28 two-story brick dwellings on Monroe between Baker and Presbury streets to cost about \$45,000; John R. Forsythe, architect, 411 St. Paul street.

**Baltimore, Md.**—Dwellings.—Abraham Niefeld, builder, 1502 North Bond street, will erect 45 two-story brick dwellings on lots recently purchased on Lakewood avenue, Hoffman, Keyser and Luzerne streets.

**Baltimore, Md.**—Dwellings.—George W. Singer, 1212 North Fremont avenue, has commissioned Jacob F. Gerwig, architect, Hoffman Building, 11 East Lexington street, to prepare plans and specifications for 14 two-story brick dwellings to be erected on Park Heights avenue.

**Baltimore, Md.**—Dwellings.—Walter Brooks, 15 South Gay street; Gaylord Brooks and Harry Fahnestock, 26 South street, as trustees for the Brooks estate, will develop for residential purposes about 26 acres of land bounded by Eutaw Place, Bolton avenue and Druid Hill Park. The land will be graded, sewers constructed, streets paved and roads macadamized. About \$100,000 will be expended.

**Baltimore, Md.**—Store Building.—A. J. Lawler, 1439 East Baltimore street, has awarded contract to James J. O'Connor, builder, 1611 East Preston street, for the construction of store building at 411 South Broadway; two stories, 27x177 feet; brick with stone trimmings; steel beams; tin roof; electric wiring and fixtures; sanitary plumbing; heating system; cost about \$5000.

**Baltimore, Md.**—Stable.—John Cowan, 106 West Madison street, has been awarded contract for the construction of stable at 320 and 322 North street.

**Baltimore, Md.**—Dwelling.—Henry A. Brehm, 417 Equitable Building, Calvert and Fayette streets, has purchased lot at 2624 St. Paul street and will erect dwelling on the site, which is 50x184 feet.

**Baltimore, Md.**—Walter L. Westphal, builder, 1700 North Bond street, has purchased lots on Port street and will erect a number of

two-story brick dwellings on the site, which is 155x65 feet.

**Baltimore, Md.**—Store Building.—Referring to store building to be erected at southwest corner Charles and Mulberry streets by Hopper, McGaw & Co., 309 North Charles street, the following contractors are estimating on construction: Wells Bros. Company, Union Trust Building, Charles and Fayette streets; George A. Fuller Company, American Building, Baltimore and South streets; B. F. Bennett, 123 South Howard street; Henry Smith & Sons Company, 116 South Regester street, and E. D. Preston, Gunther Building, Fayette and St. Paul streets; four stories, 37x120 feet; brick with granite base and marble trimmings; steel girders; partly fireproof; reinforced concrete foundation; fireproof vaults; interior marble; electric wiring and fixtures; sanitary plumbing; heating system; electric elevators; alternate estimate on reinforced concrete construction; bids to be in about May 17; Alfred H. Taylor, architect, Hanover Building, 110 West Fayette street.

**Baltimore, Md.**—Hospital Building.—Archer & Allen, architects, Central Savings Bank Building, 3 East Lexington street, have completed plans and specifications for the construction of an addition to Nurses' Home at Johns Hopkins Hospital on North Broadway to cost about \$30,000.

**Baltimore, Md.**—Dwellings.—Edward J. Storek, builder, Winston avenue near York road, will erect 10 two-story brick dwellings on Patuxent street near Fayette street to cost about \$15,000.

**Baltimore, Md.**—Dwelling.—Charles M. Anderson, architect, 324 North Charles street, has purchased lot on Charles Street avenue and will erect dwelling on the site, which is 100x300 feet.

**Baltimore, Md.**—School.—St. Joseph's Lyceum and School, Rev. Felix Ward, rector, Old Frederick road, has awarded contract to John A. Sheridan Company, 321 North Holliday street, for the construction of an addition to its school building; two stories and basement, 38.8x79 feet; brick with granite trimmings; reinforced-concrete foundations; steel girders; cast-iron columns; tin roof; galvanized-iron cornice; rolling partitions; terrazzo floors; electric wiring and fixtures; sanitary plumbing; steam-heating system; D. X. Murphy & Bro., architects, 250 5th street, Louisville, Ky.

**Baltimore, Md.**—Dwellings.—Referring to 22 two-story brick dwellings to be erected at Lakewood avenue and Oliver street by the Lakewood Real Estate Co., 900 North Eutaw street, the following contractors are estimating on construction: German & Co., 2000 block West Fayette street; A. Knell, Jr., 213 St. Paul street; Thomas P. Johns, 405 McCulloh street; Joseph Schamberger, 2122 East Baltimore street, and James F. Farley, 207 North street; Jacob F. Gerwig, architect, Hoffman Building, 11 East Lexington street.

**Baltimore, Md.**—Dwelling.—Sherlock Swann, 908 North Charles street, has awarded contract to John T. West, 407 Hoffman Building, 11 East Lexington street, for the construction of an addition to his dwelling at 908 North Charles street; four stories, 22x30 feet; brick with stone trimmings; tin roof; electric wiring and fixtures; sanitary plumbing; heating system; cost about \$10,000; Clarence E. Anderson, architect, Law Building, Courtland near Lexington street.

**Baltimore, Md.**—Parish-house.—The Holy Rosary Catholic Church, Eastern avenue and Bethel street, will erect parish-house at 1620-1626 Bethel street.

**Baltimore, Md.**—Dwellings.—Carroll U. Amos, builder, 204 McCulloh street, will erect 10 two-story brick dwellings on East Hoffman street near Broadway.

**Baltimore, Md.**—Store Building.—N. Snel-lenburg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., have awarded contract to J. H. Miller, 110 Dover street, for the construction of store building at corner Baltimore street and McLane Place; six stories, 86x105.10 feet; brick with marble base and terra-cotta and Indiana limestone trimmings; reinforced concrete construction; slag roof; metal frames and sashes; copper skylights; ornamental iron; fire doors; sanitary plumbing; electric wiring and fixtures, elevators, sprinkler system and heating system not included in contract; Simonson & Pietsch, architects, American Building, Baltimore and South streets.

**Baltimore, Md.**—Apartment-house.—Isaac Raffel, 728 Lennox street, has awarded contract to Wm. Taylor, 2032 West Lanvale street, for alterations and additions to three-story building at Bolton and Lennox streets, converting it into an apartment-house. Electric wiring and fixtures, sanitary plumbing and heating system will be installed; Louis Levi, architect, American Building, Baltimore and South streets.

**Baltimore, Md.**—Dwellings.—John Kuper, builder, 1000 East Madison street, will erect



10 two-story dwellings on Whitelock street to cost about \$20,000; J. C. Spedden, architect, 509 South Paca street.

Baltimore, Md.—Church.—Haskell & Barnes, architects, Central Savings Bank Building, Charles and Lexington streets, have been commissioned to prepare plans and specifications for church building to be erected at corner Charles and Winder streets by the Baltimore City Missionary and Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. Charles W. Baldwin, superintendent; cost about \$10,000.

Baltimore, Md.—Dwelling.—Albert John, 409 North Calvert street, has purchased lot at Walbrook and will erect dwelling on the site to cost about \$7,000.

Baltimore, Md.—Warehouse.—Evans & Spence, 1000 East Baltimore street, have awarded contract to James J. O'Connor, 1611 East Preston street, for the construction of three-story brick warehouse and stable 27x150 feet at 1703 Park avenue.

Baltimore, Md.—Hotel.—The Safe Deposit & Trust Co., 9-13 South street, as trustee for the Moale estate, has awarded contract to Edward Brady & Son, 1109 Cathedral street, for general alterations to basement, first, fourth and fifth floors of the Stafford Hotel, North Charles street near Madison; metal and plate-glass partitions; marble stairways; marble mosaic floors; electric wiring and fixtures; sanitary plumbing; Charles E. Cassell & Son, architects, Law Building, Courtland near Lexington street.

Bamberg, S. C.—Bank Building.—Bamberg Banking Co. has engaged Edwards & Walter, Columbia, S. C., to prepare plans and specifications for proposed building.

Bardwell, Ky.—Bank Building.—First National Bank, recently organized by Robert H. Brown and associates, will erect building.

Benwood, W. Va.—Hotel.—Mrs. Joseph Colinsky is having plans prepared by Joseph Leiner & Sons for \$12,000 hotel.

Blackstone, Va.—School Building.—J. E. McDaniel will probably be awarded contract for the erection of school building recently mentioned; three stories, 40x75 feet; ordinary brick construction; steam or hot-water-heating plant; electric lights; cost \$15,000; Wm. West, Richmond, Va., architect.

Centerville, Miss.—School Building.—City has voted affirmatively the proposed \$12,500 bond issue for the erection of school building. Address The Mayor.

Charleston, S. C.—Storehouse, etc.—Simons Mayrant Company has contract at \$96,544 for the erection of building for storehouse and storekeeper's office at the Charleston navy-yard; building to be three stories, 65x189 feet; brick and reinforced concrete; fireproof construction; forced circulation hot-water heating, direct radiation only; arc and incandescent lights.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Telephone Exchange. Thompson & Gibel, Nashville, Tenn., are preparing plans for telephone exchange mentioned last week to be erected by the East Tennessee Telephone Co.; two stories, 40x80 feet; brick construction.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Building.—Chattanooga Warehouse & Distributing Co. has secured permit for the erection of proposed three-story brick building 28x121 feet.

Chickasha, I. T.—Church.—Baptist congregation is arranging for the erection of \$20,000 edifice. Address The Pastor.

Clarendon, Ark.—School Building.—S. M. Apple of Conway, Ark., has contract at \$19,500 for the erection of school building previously reported. Gibbs & Sanders, Little Rock, Ark., prepared the plans.

Clifton Forge, Va.—Hotel Improvements.—The improvements to be made to Gladys Inn, for which the Alleghany Construction Co. was mentioned last week as having contract, will consist of tearing away the old sheds and platforms, building new front entrance to hotel, new sheds 400 feet long, with granolithic walks and entrance steps, metallic roof, etc.; cost \$15,000. Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. owns the hotel.

Columbia, Mo.—Association Building.—It is reported that a \$50,000 Young Men's Christian Association Building will be erected at the State University; R. H. Jesse, president.

Columbia, S. C.—Hotel.—Grandy & Jordan, 130 1/2 South Main street, Greenville, S. C., have contract to erect tourist hotel for the Richland Investment Co. (recently mentioned) after plans by Shand & Lafaye; brick construction; 105 bedrooms with bath attached; hot-water-heating plant; electric and gas fixtures; electric passenger elevator; cost \$100,000.\*

Cumberland, Md.—Building.—Bids will be opened May 10 for a building 40x87 feet of brick and concrete to be erected by J. C. Orrick & Son Company after plans by Wright

Butler. Electric fixtures, electric elevator and refrigeration plant will be installed.

Cumberland, Md.—Hotel, etc.—Alleghany Grove Improvement Co. has been incorporated with an authorized capital stock of \$20,000 by David P. Miller, Zack Laney, James Pitzer, Thomas B. Lashley and associates to erect hotel, cottages, etc., at Alleghany Grove.

Dallas, Texas.—Skating Rink.—Oak Cliff Park & Theater Co. has begun the erection of skating rink, previously mentioned; cost \$12,250.

Dallas, Texas.—Skating Rink.—Self Bros. have secured permit for the erection of skating rink at Oak Lawn Park; cost \$7,000.

Decatur, Ala.—Theater.—Lycum Stock Co., Thomas P. Littlejohn, president, is arranging for the erection of theater; brick and stone construction; seating capacity 1200; cost \$15,000.

Eastman, Ga.—Courthouse.—Edward C. Hosford is preparing plans for \$65,000 courthouse to be erected by Dodge county; first floor to be fireproof; second and third floors ordinary construction. Plans will be ready for bids in about three weeks.

Ensley, Ala.—Bank Building.—Bank of Ensley, R. E. Chadwick, cashier, states there is no truth in the report recently mentioned that a bank building will be erected.

Fairmont, W. Va.—Association Building.—L. C. Smith of Fairmont and Baldwin & Pennington, 311 North Charles street, Baltimore, Md., are preparing plans for four-story building, 50x110 feet, previously reported to be erected by the Y. M. C. A. at a cost of \$40,000.

Fayette, Ala.—Courthouse Improvements.—Fayette County Commissioners have let contract to Bynum & Dobson, Montgomery, Ala., for additions to courthouse; cost \$540.

Frederick, Md.—Pythian Castle.—Pythian Castle Association is considering erection of \$25,000 building.

Gadsden, Ala.—Baptist Church.—First Baptist Church has let contract for erection of proposed \$9,000 addition. Contract for brickwork awarded to W. T. Christopher; for woodwork to W. H. Mayben.

Gainesville, Fla.—Buildings.—State Board of Educational Control has let contract to the Eddins Manufacturing Co. for the erection of buildings on the university grounds to include machine hall and foundry, two dwellings, wagon barn, fertilizer barn, one barn with outbuildings, two stables and one silo; cost \$18,000.

Galveston, Texas.—Hotel.—Tremont Hotel Co. has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock by William Gammon, George S. Ewalt and William A. Easton to erect hotel.

Galveston, Texas.—Wharf and Warehouse.—Galveston Wharf Co. has let contract to Bowden & Worth of Galveston and F. O. Brown of Dallas, Texas, for the construction of wharf and warehouse on pier 37 after plans by George B. Stowe, architect; warehouse to have vitrified brick floor, galvanized-iron sides and ends and fireproof roof. Bowden & Worth have the contract for warehouse and F. O. Brown for brick floor.

Georgetown, Texas.—Dormitory.—The dormitory building to be erected by the Southwestern University, for which the Belford Lumber Co. was mentioned last week as having contract, will be three stories, 11x120 feet, of stone with wood partitions; gravity-system heating plant; electric fixtures; cost \$62,000 to \$65,000.\*

Gulfport, Miss.—Opera-house.—Incorporated: Gulf Coast Opera-House Co., with \$50,000 capital stock, by George M. Foote, J. F. Stewart, R. A. Anderson and associates, to erect three-story fireproof building, 75x160 feet, to have a seating capacity of 1500.

Hampton, Va.—Church.—J. W. Lee is preparing plans for proposed edifice for Grace Episcopal Church.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—College Building.—South Kentucky College has let contract for rebuilding structure recently burned.

Kansas City, Mo.—Bank and Office Building.—Jarvis Hunt, Chicago, Ill., has been commissioned to prepare plans for 14-story building to be erected by the National Bank of Commerce; to be of steel construction.

Kansas City, Mo.—Office Building.—James W. Pennock of Syracuse, N. Y., is considering the erection of eight-story fireproof office building 25x130 feet to cost from \$75,000 to \$100,000 at 12th and Main streets. Mr. Pennock can be addressed at Hotel-Baltimore.

Keytesville, Mo.—Jail Building.—John Fuqua has contract to erect jail building for Chariton county, for which H. W. Hoel, 1315 Arlington avenue, St. Louis, Mo., was previously reported as preparing plans; cost \$67,000.

Keystone, W. Va.—Bank and Hotel Building.—Keystone Bank is having plans prepared by Holmboe & Lafferty, Clarksburg, W.

Va., for a three-story hotel and bank building to cost \$20,000; to have composition roof, slate towers, steam heat, six toilets, marble and tile work, vault and bank fixtures, hotel fixtures, etc.

Kinston, N. C.—Jail Building.—Lenoir County Commissioners will receive bids until May 28 for remodeling and enlarging jail building in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by the Pauley Jail Building Co., St. Louis, Mo., on file at office of commissioners. Usual rights reserved; W. D. Suggs, clerk to board of commissioners.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Office Building.—Brookside Mills will erect a two-story office building.

Lebanon, Va.—Dwelling.—R. S. Meade has had plans prepared by Holmboe & Lafferty, Clarksburg, W. Va., for the erection of proposed \$10,000 residence; metal-shingle roof; hot-water-heating plant.

Lexington, Ky.—Dwelling.—Louis des Cognets has purchased site on which to erect residence to cost about \$20,000.

Little Rock, Ark.—Building.—George W. Donaghey of Conway, Ark., is arranging for the erection of proposed five-story pressed-brick building 50x110 feet to cost \$60,000, to be occupied by the Hollenberg Music Co.

Little Rock, Ark.—Office Building.—Caldwell & Drake have contract at \$26,510 for the erection of three-story Riegler Building.

Little Rock, Ark.—School Building.—Plans are being prepared for a two-story fireproof building to be erected for the State Reform School; cost \$30,000.

Little Rock, Ark.—Office Building.—Clark & Thalmann have contract to erect two-story brick office building for H. L. Remmel, for which Charles L. Thompson was previously reported as preparing plans.

Live Oak, Fla.—Office Building.—Report mentioned last week of the awarding of the contract to Hugger Bros., Montgomery, Ala., for the erection of \$25,000 office building for A. L. Humphreys was erroneous.

Louisville, Ky.—Courthouse Improvements. Rommel Bros., 915 East Broadway, it is reported, have contract at about \$93,000 for repairing courthouse, previously mentioned.

Madisonville, Ky.—Association Building.—Building committee Y. M. C. A., I. Bailey, chairman, will receive bids until May 15 for the erection of building. Plans and specifications on file at office of chairman. Usual rights reserved.

Marble City, I. T.—Bank Building.—Bids will be received until June 1 for the erection of two-story marble building 50x60 feet for the Marble City Bank, previously mentioned; plans and specifications on file at office of E. Bee Guthrie, Marble City, I. T.

Martinsburg, W. Va.—Dwelling.—Holmboe & Lafferty, Clarksburg, W. Va., are preparing plans for W. H. Crawford's proposed residence; three stories; pressed brick; cut stone; metal-shingle roof; steam heat; cabinet finish; decorations; four bathrooms; parquet flooring; marble and tile work; art glass, etc.

Memphis, Tenn.—Dwelling.—Wright & Nixon have contract to erect two-story stone-veneered residence with slate roof for C. J. Smith; cost \$8,000. G. M. Shaw & Pfeil prepared the plans.

Memphis, Tenn.—Dwelling.—Mrs. Ida E. Brown has let contract to Wright & Nixon for two-story stone-veneered residence with slate roof to cost \$9,000; G. M. Shaw & Pfeil, architects.

Meridian, Miss.—Building.—Weiner, Klein & Co., it is reported, will erect five or six-story building at a cost of \$100,000, replacing structure recently reported burned.

Meridian, Miss.—Fire Station.—The issuance of \$15,000 of bonds for the erection of central fire station has been approved. Address The Mayor.

Mobile, Ala.—Jail Building.—Jett Bros. Contracting Co. has contract at \$236,810 for jail building for Mobile county, previously reported; Rudolph Benz & Sons, 212-214 Masonic Temple, architects.

Montgomery, Ala.—Fair Buildings.—Alabama Agricultural Association has commissioned D. H. Long of Chicago, Ill., as mentioned last week, to prepare plans for the following buildings to be constructed on the fair grounds: One building 100x125 feet, one grandstand 4000 capacity and several smaller buildings; buildings to be of ordinary construction, equipped with electric-lighting fixtures and cost \$15,000.

Mt. Vernon, Mo.—Sanitarium.—Bids will be opened June 4 by commissioners of State Sanitarium for Treatment of Incurable Pulmonary Tuberculosis for erection of one or more patients' villas; plans and specifications on file at office of Dr. L. C. McElwee, secretary, 1221 North Grand avenue, St. Louis, Mo., or at the office of H. H. Hohenschild, architect, Rolla, Mo.

Nashville, Tenn.—Engine-house.—Board of Public Works will open bids May 17 for the erection of engine-house after plans by C. K. Colley.

Nashville, Tenn.—Church.—Bids are being received for improvements to be made to the Elm Street M. E. Church after plans by R. E. Turleyville, architect. About \$5,000 will be expended in improvements.

Natchez, Miss.—Warehouse.—Gelsenberger & Friedler will let contract May 25 for the erection of a two-story brick building, 150x24 feet, of mill construction to cost \$10,000, replacing structure recently reported burned. Water-power elevator will be installed; Chas. Hequembourg, architect.

Newnan, Ga.—Cotton Warehouse.—Farmers' Warehouse Co. has been organized with \$25,000 capital stock and privilege of increasing to \$100,000 by H. C. Fisher and H. C. Arnall to erect cotton warehouse of 6000 bales capacity. Bids on the construction of building and furnishing necessary equipment will be asked at once. H. C. Fisher and H. C. Arnall were mentioned last week as having purchased site on which to erect warehouse.

New Orleans, La.—Store Building.—James Stewart & Co., St. Louis, Mo., have contract to erect building previously reported for the Maison Blanche Company, Ltd., after plans by Stone Bros., Hennen Building; 15 stories, 150x250 feet; fireproof construction; vacuum system of heating; cost \$1,750,000.

New Orleans, La.—Office Building.—Equitable Real Estate Co. is asking bids on the erection of five-story office building, for which Fayot & Livaudais were previously reported as preparing plans.

New Orleans, La.—Depot.—New Orleans Terminal Co., L. S. Berg, president, will arrange at once for the erection of proposed \$125,000 depot.

Newport, Ark.—Clubhouse.—Gibb & Sanders, Little Rock, Ark., are preparing plans for a two-story brick veneer clubhouse to be erected by local lodge of Elks at a cost of \$12,000.

Nolensville, Tenn.—Bank Building.—A company organized with S. G. Jenkins, president, will erect bank building.

Norfolk, Va.—Building.—East & Hobbs, 37 Haddington Building, have contract to erect building for fire headquarters after plans by Ferguson & Calrow, 53x100 feet; two stories and tower; ordinary construction; hot-water-heating plant; cost \$30,000.

Norfolk, Va.—Hospital.—The Norfolk Protestant Hospital, recently reported burned, will be rebuilt; W. B. Baldwin, secretary.

Okemah, I. T.—School Buildings.—Town will arrange at once for the erection of school buildings, for which \$25,000 of bonds were recently voted. Address Town Clerk.

Oklahoma City, O. T.—Warehouse.—Leonard Martin Company of Chicago, Ill., has contract to erect proposed three-story brick building, 100x175 feet, for the John Deere Plow Co.

Port Deposit, Md.—Bank Building.—Plans by Torney & Leach, 323 North Charles street, Baltimore, Md., have been adopted for proposed building for Cecil National Bank; 3x50 feet; gray stone; fireproof construction.

Richmond, Va.—Store Building.—Anderson-Lewis-Gray Company is having plans prepared for four-story building to cost \$7,000.

Richmond, Va.—Hotel, etc.—Virginia Hotel & Bath Co. has been organized with \$250,000 capital stock for the erection of hotel and bathhouse, for which M. J. Dimmock and W. Duncan Lee were previously reported as preparing plans. H. S. Wallerstein is president; John T. Wilson, vice-president, and W. G. Wattson, secretary-treasurer.

Riverside, Texas.—School Building.—The report recently mentioned that an \$8500 bond issue had been voted for the erection of school building was erroneous.

Rome, Ga.—Jail Building.—Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues of Floyd county will open bids May 30 for three-story brick and stone jail building, 30x57 feet, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the commissioners' office; also can be had by addressing L. A. Bellonby, architect, Rome, Ga. For further information address J. R. Cantrell, chairman.

Roscoe, Texas.—School Building.—Roscoe Independent School District has voted a \$6000 bond issue for erecting school building.

Savannah, Ga.—Bank Building.—Citizens' and Southern Bank, Mills R. Lane, president, will erect a one-story building.

Sewell's Point, Va.—Building.—The Virginia Commissioners of the Jamestown Exposition will on May 23 at the Monticello Hotel, Norfolk, Va., consider drawings and suggestions from architects for Virginia State building on the exposition grounds; building to be of colonial style of architecture; to have both land and water fronts;

can be an original design or a reproduction; cost not to exceed \$25,000, including all stationary fixtures and architect's commissions. It is desired to have the building superintended by the designing architect. The first floor will have a hall and one large reception room, four other medium-sized rooms, two small rooms and toilets. The second floor will contain at least eight bedrooms with two baths. All drawings or correspondence in regard to same can be addressed to W. A. Sale, Lowenberg Building, Norfolk, Va.

Shawnee, O. T.—Business Building.—Burke Grocery Co. is having plans prepared for three-story building 50x140 feet.

Shepherdstown, W. Va.—Church.—Holmboe & Lafferty, Clarksburg, W. Va., are preparing plans for edifice reported last week to be erected by St. Peter's Lutheran Church; stone construction; hot-air-heating plant; electric fixtures; cost \$30,000.

Siloam Springs, Ark.—School Buildings.—School Board is considering the issuance of \$30,000 of bonds for the erection of school buildings.

Sistersville, W. Va.—School Building.—City has voted the \$30,000 bond issue recently mentioned for the erection of school building; Charles E. Bailey, president of school board.

St. Petersburg, Fla.—Store Building.—Bondwell & Son have completed plans for the three-story pressed-brick building with granite trimmings to be erected by the St. Petersburg Hardware Co.

Summerton, S. C.—School Building.—Lefner & Wilkins, 410 Southern Building, Wilmington, N. C., are preparing plans for proposed school building; brick and stone; equipped with heating and ventilating plant and cost \$15,000.

Sylvania, Ga.—Bank and Hotel Building.—Robert Riedel, Savannah, Ga., has contract to erect bank and hotel building for the estate of C. B. Pfeiffer, Pfeiffer, Ga., after plans by H. W. Witcover, Savannah, Ga.; two stories, 84x93 feet; brick; ordinary construction.

Texarkana, Ark.—City Hall.—City has purchased site on which to erect proposed city hall. Address The Mayor.

Texarkana, Texas.—Business Building.—R. D. Hart is having plans prepared by Sidney Stewart, 205 State National Bank Building, for business building; two stories, 50x120 feet; press brick and stone; concrete foundation; iron and steel work; concrete flooring; composition roofing; electric fixtures; plate glass; modern plumbing; cost \$12,000.

Tulsa, I. T.—Store and Office Building.—J. P. Bailes has contract to erect store and office building for W. H. Nicely, previously reported, 90x75 feet; ordinary construction; gas-heating plant; electric and gas fixtures; cost \$5,000; L. P. Clifton, architect.\*

Waco, Texas.—Building.—Plans have been completed for erection of proposed two-story brick addition to Texas Methodist Orphanage; W. H. Vaughan, superintendent.

Wards, S. C.—School Building.—Bids will be received until May 15 for erection of school building in accordance with plans and specifications on file at the office of White & Watson. Usual rights reserved; L. C. Grice, secretary board of trustees.

Washington, D. C.—Apartment-house.—Irving D. Porter, architect, 1841 12th street N. W., is preparing plans and specifications for apartment-house to be erected at North Capitol and Q streets; six stories, 100x112 feet; brick with stone trimmings; fireproof construction; electric wiring and fixtures; sanitary plumbing; heating system; elevator.

Washington, D. C.—Dwellings.—Irving D. Porter, architect, 1841 12th street N. W., is preparing plans and specifications for six dwellings to be erected at 13th and E streets S. E.

Washington, D. C.—Dwellings.—Harry Wardman, builder, 717 14th street N. W., has purchased lots at 14th street and Spring road and will erect a number of dwellings on the site, which it 44x121 feet. A. H. Beers, architect, 717 14th street N. W., will make the plans and specifications for the buildings.

Washington, D. C.—Dwellings.—G. C. Humphrey, builder, 414 7th street S. W., will erect 10 dwellings at 6th and M streets S. W.; two stories, 15x46 feet; brick with stone trimmings; tin roofing; gas fixtures; sanitary plumbing; cost about \$20,000; Edward O. Volland, architect, 418 L street N. W.

Washington, D. C.—Storehouse.—The Abner Drury Brewing Co., 25th, F and G streets N. W., has awarded contract to Charles D. Volland, 418 L street N. W., for the construction of storehouse at 25th and F streets N. W.; two stories, 21x50 feet; brick with stone trimmings; concrete foundations; slag roof; electric elevator; cost about \$60,000; Edward O. Volland, architect, 418 L street N. W.

Washington, D. C.—Office Building.—W. J. Newton, 619 13th street N. W., has awarded

contract to George P. Newton, builder, 1006 F street N. W., for the construction of office building on G street between 13th and 14th streets N. W.; five stories, 33x75 feet; brick with stone trimmings; steel beams; slag roof; electric wiring and fixtures; sanitary plumbing; heating system; elevator; cost about \$25,000; N. T. Haller Company, architect, Corcoran Building, 15th and F streets N. W.

Washington, D. C.—Dwelling.—Mrs. Helen H. Greenlee, 3129 R street N. W., has commissioned B. Stanley Simmons, architect, 931 F street N. W., to prepare plans and specifications for dwelling to be erected on R street between 31st and 32d streets N. W., to cost about \$20,000.

Washington, D. C.—Dwellings.—Peter J. Clarke, 3256 N street N. W., has awarded contract to Charles J. Cassidy, 2004 M street N. W., for the construction of three two-story brick and stone stores and dwellings at 3336-3340 M street N. W., to cost about \$12,000; A. O. von Herbulis, architect, 1416 F street N. W.

Washington, D. C.—Dwelling.—W. P. Lipscomb & Co., 1405 F street N. W., have been awarded contract for alterations to approaches to Italian embassy, New Hampshire avenue and O street N. W.; Wood, Dunn & Deming, architects, 808 17th street N. W.

Washington, D. C.—Dwelling.—Miss Laura A. Towner, Petworth, D. C., has awarded contract to George C. Hough, 619 14th street N. W., for the construction of dwelling; 2½ stories, 26x32 feet; brick with pebble-dash; slate roof; electric wiring and fixtures; sanitary plumbing; hot-water-heating system; cost about \$5,000; N. T. Haller Company, Corcoran Building, 15th and F streets N. W.

Washington, D. C.—Dwellings.—Henry Mc Kim, Congress Heights, has awarded contract to Charles A. Lohr, Congress Heights, for the construction of two two-story and basement dwellings at Congress Heights.

Washington, D. C.—Dwellings.—George E. Fleming, 1414 F street N. W., and Albert L. Baldwin, 9 4th street S. E., have awarded contract to Osterman & Butler, Colorado Building, 14th and G streets N. W., for the construction of two dwellings on A street between 1st and 2d streets N. E.; three stories, 20x50 feet; brick with stone trimmings; galvanized-iron cornices; tin roofing; electric wiring and fixtures; sanitary plumbing; hot-water-heating systems; Appleton P. Clark, Jr., architect, 605 F street N. W.

Washington, D. C.—Store Buildings.—Burgess & Parsons, 627 F street N. W., were the lowest bidders for the construction of five store buildings for the Fowler estate, Charles D. Fowler, trustee, 437 7th street N. W., to be erected on 7th street near P street N. W.; one story high; brick with stone trimmings; electric wiring and fixtures; sanitary plumbing; heating system; Appleton P. Clark, Jr., architect, 605 F street N. W.

Washington, D. C.—Apartment-houses.—Thomas H. Melton, 19 T street N. W., is the lowest bidder for the construction of six apartment-houses at P and Bates streets N. W. for the Washington Sanitary Improvement Co., 235 P street N. W.; two stories; brick with stone trimmings; tin roofs; sanitary plumbing; Appleton P. Clark, Jr., architect, 605 F street N. W.

Washington, D. C.—School.—Gleeson & Humphrey, 1216 North Capitol street N. W., are the lowest bidders at their bid of \$46,450 for the construction of school building for the District on O street between 32d and 33d streets; two stories and basement, 80.10x82 feet; brick with stone and terra-cotta trimmings; reinforced concrete; steel beams; cast-iron columns; tile roofing; sanitary plumbing; heating and ventilating systems; Arthur B. Heaton, architect, 1319 F street N. W.

Washington, D. C.—Dwellings.—George Koehler, builder, 1511 Oak street N. W., will erect five two-story brick dwellings at 1507-1513 Center street and 1462 Oak street to cost about \$20,000. Hot-air-heating systems will be installed.

Washington, D. C.—Dwellings.—Percy H. Russell, builder, 927 G street N. W., will erect three three-story brick dwellings at 1825-1829 Monroe street; to cost about \$18,000. Hot-water-heating systems will be installed; William J. Palmer, architect, Warder Building, 523 9th street N. W.

Washington, D. C.—Dwellings.—D. J. Coffman, 805 D street N. W., has awarded contract to Harry C. Kidwell, 1217 24th street N. W., for the construction of two-story dwelling at 1519 Vermont avenue N. W. to cost about \$5,000. Hot-water-heating system will be installed.

Washington, D. C.—Dwellings.—Chris Cox Dawson, 318 Colorado Building, 14th and G streets N. W., will erect 15 two-story brick dwellings at 1600-1616 D street S. E. and 322-332 16th street S. E. to cost about \$30,000.

Hot-air-heating systems will be installed; A. H. Beers, architect, 717 14th street N. W.

Washington, D. C.—Dwelling.—Carolyn Harper, 1500 Massachusetts avenue N. W., has awarded contract to E. A. Johnston, 322 4th street N. E., for construction of addition to dwelling at 1517 16th street N. W.; four stories, 23x65 feet; brick with stone trimmings; electric wiring and fixtures; sanitary plumbing; heating system; cost about \$10,000; B. Stanley Simmons, architect, 931 F street N. W.

Washington, D. C.—Apartment-house.—Geo. F. King, builder, 224 South Capitol street, will erect apartment-house at 533 12th street S. E.; two stories, 36x60 feet; brick with limestone trimmings; tin roof; sanitary plumbing; cost about \$5,000.

Washington, D. C.—Dwellings.—J. E. Briggs, 808 6th street S. E., has awarded contract to R. C. Hess, builder, 17 Tennessee avenue N. E., for the construction of three two-story dwellings at 635-639 D street S. E. to cost about \$12,000.

Washington, D. C.—Dwelling.—Ralph P. Barnard, Columbian Building, 416 5th street N. W., has commissioned Frederick D. Pyle, architect, 1003 F street N. W., to prepare plans and specifications for dwelling to be erected at Belmont; 2½ stories, 39x48 feet; frame and pebble-dash construction; tile roofing; electric wiring and fixtures; sanitary plumbing; heating system.

Welch, W. Va.—Bank and Office Building.—Holmboe & Lafferty, Clarksburg, W. Va., have prepared plans for building for the Bank of Welch; two stories; terra-cotta, pressed brick and cut stone; composition roof; plumbing fixtures; marble and tile work; steam heat; bank and vault fixtures; cost \$18,000.

Welch, W. Va.—Store and Flat Building.—R. Elsingher has had plans prepared by Holmboe & Lafferty, Clarksburg, W. Va., for a two-story store and flat building to be erected at a cost of \$12,000; to have composition roof, metal ceilings, plate-glass front, furnace heat, bathrooms, etc.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Flats Building.—Joseph Leiner & Sons Company have completed plans for flats building to be erected by Mrs. Charles Bachman at a cost of \$18,000.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Restaurant Building.—John Sharinsky has let contract to A. C. Fischer for the erection of proposed three-story brick restaurant building to cost \$9,000.

Wichita Falls, Texas.—Church.—Bids will be received until May 15 at the office of R. E. Huff for the erection of brick church; plans and specifications at office of R. E. Huff, Wichita Falls, and with Sparger & Peters, architects, Bonham, Texas. Certified check for 2 per cent. of amount of bid must accompany each bid. Usual rights reserved. Address E. W. Morris, secretary.

Wilmington, N. C.—Clubhouse.—H. E. Bonitz is preparing plans for three-story frame clubhouse for Hanover Seaside Club; to cost \$10,000. Bids for the erection will be opened May 10.

Wynne, Ark.—Dwelling.—J. C. Harrell is having plans prepared by Gibb & Sanders, Little Rock, Ark., for the erection of an \$800 residence.

## RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.

### Railways.

Amherst, Va.—The Virginia Air Line, which proposes to build a railroad from Brems to Lindsay, Va., 30 miles, connecting two divisions of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, and thence to Farmville and possibly Danville, is reported to have chosen officers as follows: T. O. Troy of Amherst, president; J. M. Robertson of Charlottesville, secretary, and C. W. Allen of Charlottesville, S. S. Hopkins of Waynesboro, Felix Litterman and C. H. Walker of Charlottesville, and S. Tucker of Amherst, directors.

Artemus, Ky.—Reported that the Cumberland Railroad Co. is pushing construction to extend its line to Jellico, Tenn. Already nine miles are built, and 27 miles more will be required. F. F. Whittekin is general manager and chief engineer at Artemus. A later report says that bids have been asked for 35 miles of new construction.

Ashburn, Ga.—The Flint River & Gulf Railroad is now finished to Bridgeboro, Ga., on the Georgia Northern Railway, a distance of 32 miles. An extension to the Gulf is said to be contemplated. The J. S. Betts Company and C. A. Alford are owners.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Atlanta & New Orleans Railroad Co. has applied for a charter to build a line from Atlanta to a point on the boundary between Carroll county, Georgia, and Cleburne county, Alabama, near the Tallapoosa river, a distance of about 56 miles. The incorporators are William N. Hawks, Ronald Ransom, H. S. Collingsworth, Eb. T.

Williams, F. M. Mikell, B. L. Crew, B. M. Fowler, B. H. Abrams, F. M. Butt and James S. Middleton, all of Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Manufacturers' Record is officially informed that the Atlantic & Birmingham Construction Co. is surveying two or three lines for the proposed branch of the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railway from Atlanta to Warm Springs, Ga. Two or three locating parties are also at work. Alexander Bonnyman is chief engineer at Atlanta, Ga.

Augusta, Ga.—James U. Jackson of the Augusta & Alken Electric Railway Co. is reported as saying that construction will soon be started on the connecting link between the Lakeview line and the Summerville line.

Austin, Texas.—Reported that Thomas Moore of New York will make a preliminary survey for the proposed electric railway from Austin to Lockhart, Texas. William Gallatin Carroll & Co. of New York are said to be interested.

Bogalusa, Miss.—Reported that the New Orleans Great Northern Railroad will build a branch southeast from Bogalusa to develop timber lands owned by Edward Hines and Frederick Merrick. J. F. Coleman is chief engineer, Ilibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, La.

Coalgate, I. T.—R. E. Huff of Wichita Falls, Texas, and J. W. Beans of Ada, I. T., are reported to be securing franchises for the proposed Coalgate, Sulphur & Western Railroad, which is to run from Coalgate to Wichita Falls, Texas.

Clintonville, Ky.—A meeting has been held to promote plans for an interurban electric railway from Lexington via Clintonville and North Middletown to Sharpsburg, Ky. Among those interested are Matt Simpson of Fayette, Hon. Rolla H. Sharp of Sharpsburg, George W. Morrow, Letcher Weathers, Sol. Van Meter, Charton Lowe and H. S. Caywood.

Columbia, Miss.—Mr. F. B. McCutcheon, chief engineer of the Gulf & Ship Island Railroad, writes the Manufacturers' Record that he knows nothing about a proposed extension from Columbia to Vicksburg which was reported in a recent press dispatch.

Corpus Christi, Texas.—The Manufacturers' Record is informed that the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway Co. is not interested in the plan to build a line from Corpus Christi to the Alta Vista Hotel, three or four miles. This denies a recent press report. Several residents of Corpus Christi, however, are said to contemplate such a road. George R. Scott, attorney-at-law, may be able to give information.

Covington, La.—H. Clay Riggs of New Orleans is reported to be working on a plan to build the line proposed by the St. Tammany & New Orleans Railways & Ferry Co., which will consist of an electric railroad from Covington and Abita Springs to Mandeville, La., and a motor-boat line from there to West End and New Orleans, a total distance of about 35 miles.

Dallas, Texas.—Royal A. Ferris and Alexander Sanger are reported to be working on a plan to secure the building of a railroad into the country northwest of Dallas. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway may, it is said, construct the line.

Dalton, Ga.—The Dalton & Allendale Railway Co. has been chartered to build a line from Dalton via Chatsworth to Allendale, Ga., at Fort Mountain, 22 miles; capital \$500,000. The incorporators are John D. Follett, Cincinnati; Robert L. Wayman, Chattanooga; J. F. Allen, Murray county; J. M. Sanders, J. H. Longley, M. H. Williams, W. R. Cannon, W. M. Sapp, H. C. Hamilton, J. K. Farrar, H. B. Farrar and F. F. Farrar of Dalton.

Danville, Ky.—W. J. Nalley of Atlanta, Ga., is surveying for the proposed line of the Danville & Scottsville Railroad Co., which will be 120 miles long, for which he is also constructing engineer. The company's address is 41 East 4th street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Fort Smith, Ark.—The Sebastian Electric Co. is reported to be pushing construction on its interurban line from Fort Smith to various coal mines. S. A. Williams and others are interested.

Franklin, Ga.—The Franklin & Southeastern Railroad, for which charter has been requested, is to run from Franklin, Ga., to either Lagrange or Hogansville, Ga., about 21 miles. Address C. W. Deming, Lagrange, Ga.

Dublin, Ga.—The Dublin & Southwestern Railway has decided to build an extension from Eastman to Cordele, Fitzgerald, Abbeville or Barrow's Bluff; surveys to begin soon. E. P. Rentz is president.

Durham, N. C.—Construction is resumed on



the Durham & Charlotte Railroad between Little River and Troy, N. C.

Ellisville, Miss.—W. S. Pettis proposes to purchase the city electric-light plant and build an electric railway from Ellisville to Laurel, Miss., 10 miles.

Fort Worth, Texas.—W. E. Oliver of the proposed Colorado, Texas & Mexico Railroad is quoted as saying that engineers are locating the route between Mangum, O. T., and Chillicothe, Texas, to begin construction.

Gainesville, Texas.—J. C. Motley, chief engineer of the General Construction Co. of Atlanta, Ga., contractors for the proposed Gainesville, Whitesboro & Sherman Railway, is reported to be going over the line and locating it. G. A. Hassinger is president of the railroad company.

Galveston, Texas.—The Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway has been granted a franchise to build several tracks in Galveston. C. F. W. Felt is chief engineer.

Galveston, Texas.—The Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad has been granted a franchise to build two tracks in Galveston. J. H. Hill is manager.

Guthrie, O. T.—The Santa Fe, Liberal & Englewood Railroad Co. has been chartered to build a line from Englewood, Kan., through Oklahoma to Raton, N. M. W. B. Storey, chief engineer of the Santa Fe system at Topeka, Kan., may be able to give information. Max L. Cunningham of Oklahoma City is reported to be locating engineer.

Hamlet, N. C.—Mr. W. L. Seddon, chief engineer Seaboard Air Line, Portsmouth, Va., informs the Manufacturers' Record that a considerable addition will be made to the trackage in the Hamlet yard, and a transfer platform will be provided. R. M. Coburn of Raleigh, N. C., assistant engineer, will supervise the work.

Hampton, Tenn.—The Laurel Valley Railroad of Carter county has been chartered to build either a steam or electric line from a point near Hampton, Tenn., on the East Tennessee & Western North Carolina Railroad, along the Laurel fork of Doe river to Elk river in North Carolina. The incorporators are C. F. Camp, J. C. Tipton, C. C. Collins, B. C. Shelton and J. R. Fletcher.

Heath Springs, S. C.—Reported that two-thirds of the grading has been completed on the Central Railway of South Carolina, now under construction from Heath Springs to the quarries of the Southern Granite Co., and that the line will be completed by July. S. W. Heath is president and treasurer.

Houston, Texas.—It is reported that the Houston & Texas Central Railway will be extended from Denison, Texas, northward to Topeka, Kan., 500 miles. L. A. Cottingham is engineer maintenance of way at Houston, Texas.

Houston, Texas.—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway will, it is reported, enlarge its right-of-ways at Hillboro and Greenville and also the south yards at Houston. J. W. Petheram is chief engineer at Dallas, Texas.

Kansas City, Mo.—Reported that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway has purchased land in Kansas City for switching yards. W. L. Breckinridge is chief engineer at Chicago, Ill.

Lawrenceburg, Ky.—James Andrew Scott and Horace Porey of Frankfort, Ky., are reported to be promoting a plan for an electric railway from Frankfort to Lawrenceburg, about 12 miles.

Lexington, Texas.—A committee has been appointed upon the proposition to build a railroad connecting Taylor, Lexington, Brenham and Houston, Texas. It is composed as follows: J. A. Wheatley, T. W. Rasche, E. T. Dixon, Dr. Harry E. Baine, E. Zander, F. M. Mundine, Dr. A. P. McCormick.

Lumberton, N. C.—The Raleigh & Charleston Railroad Co. is reported, will soon build the proposed extension from Lumberton, N. C., to Fayetteville, N. C., about 20 miles. T. C. Neely is general superintendent at Marion, S. C.

Lynchburg, Va.—The Norfolk & Western Railway is reported to have let contract for the detour line around Lynchburg from Concord to Forest Station, about 22 miles. The work was let to seven contractors, starting from Concord, in the following order: The Luck Construction Co. of Roanoke, W. H. Quigg & Co. of Roanoke, R. J. Malone of Washington city, E. G. Nabe, Bros. & Co. of Portsmouth, Ohio; H. H. George, Jr., of Richmond, John T. McKinney of Lynchburg and D. W. Flickwir of Roanoke, Va.

McKinney, Texas.—The Texas, New Mexico & Pacific Railroad Co. has, it is reported, elected J. P. Crouch of McKinney as president; W. Sherman Maple of Chicago, first vice-president, and J. Perry Burrus of McKinney, second vice-president. Construction has begun.

Middlesboro, Ky.—M. S. Callison of Middlesboro has, it is reported, been given a new grading contract on the Chenoa branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, which extends from the line at Wasioto, Ky.

New Iberia, La.—Reported that William H. Bush has been appointed chief engineer of the Central Railroad of Louisiana, of which C. C. Henshaw is president.

Newport, Tenn.—Mr. P. T. Bauman, general superintendent of the Tennessee & North Carolina Railroad Co., informs the Manufacturers' Record that surveys have not yet been made for the proposed extension to Canton, N. C. He says that a press report incorrectly quoted him as saying that it had been decided to build the extension. A later report says that four miles or more will be built immediately for lumber interests.

New Iberia, La.—Joseph T. White, secretary, is quoted as saying that the Bayou Teche Power & Traction Co. of New Iberia will let contracts after June 10 to build proposed line from New Iberia to Berwick, La., about 40 miles; right of way secured; F. A. Augur, president, 1040 Baronne street, New Orleans.

New Orleans, La.—President L. S. Berg of the New Orleans Terminal Co. is reported as saying that a terminal will be constructed upon the neutral ground on Basin street instead of the proposed large terminal at Basin and Canal streets. J. F. Hinkley, chief engineer of the Frisco system, St. Louis, Mo., can probably give information.

New Orleans, La.—E. B. Cushing, general superintendent of the Southern Pacific's lines in Louisiana, is reported as saying that a railroad 10 or 12 miles long may be built along Bayou Sale; also that an investigation will be made to decide whether a line shall be built either from Cade or from a point near New Iberia to Youngsville and Hunter's Canal, about 20 miles.

Norfolk, Va.—President F. S. Gannon of the Norfolk & Southern Railway is reported as saying that the proposed new construction will be completed to Raleigh, N. C., via Washington, Greenville and Wilson, N. C., by May, 1907, and from Washington to Newbern, N. C., by January next.

Oakland, Md.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will, it is reported, complete the Confluence & Oakland Railroad into Oakland. D. D. Carothers is chief engineer at Baltimore, Md.

Opelousas, La.—The Opelousas, New Orleans & Northwestern Railroad Co. has been organized to build a railway from Alexandria, La., to Opelousas, 60 miles, or from Oakdale, La., to Opelousas, 40 miles, the object being to ultimately reach New Orleans, 125 miles further. The officers are: President, L. E. Littell; vice-president, Yves Andrepoint; secretary, J. G. Lawler; treasurer, A. Leon Dupree; capital \$1,000,000.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—The Pine Bluff North & South Railway Co., which proposes to build a line from Pine Bluff northward to some point on the Rock Island system, has elected officers and directors as follows: President, Dr. Z. Orto; first vice-president, P. P. Byrd; second vice-president, E. C. Howell; secretary, Dr. J. L. Caldwell; treasurer, William Nichol; S. C. Alexander, Jr., E. B. Bloom, Fred Fox, Jeff Hicks, J. H. Mann, John F. Rutherford, W. N. Trulock and J. B. York.

Quincy, Fla.—The Georgia, Florida & Alabama Railway has, it is reported, completed its extension from Havana to Quincy, Fla., and will put it in service by May 15.

Shelbyville, Ky.—Right of way has been granted in Shelbyville for the Louisville & Eastern Electric Railway Co., which also proposes to build a branch from Shelbyville to Eminence, Ky., 12 miles. Percival Moore is vice-president and manager, 511 West Greene street, Louisville, Ky. The company has filed a charter amendment to increase its capital stock from \$350,000 preferred to \$2,000,000 common and \$400,000 preferred. Work on proposed extensions is to begin immediately as follows: Beards to Lagrange, Lakeland to Shelbyville, Shelbyville to Frankfort, Shelbyville to Newcastle by way of Eminence.

Staunton, Va.—The Virginia Valley Traction Co. is reported to have completed survey from Staunton to Arbor Hill and Middlebrook. F. H. Lewis is engineer. Among those interested are J. Frank Clemmer of Middlebrook, Va., and M. H. Bochow of Philadelphia, Pa.

Taloga, O. T.—Reported that George E. Black of Taloga is pushing financial plans in the interest of the proposed Texas, Oklahoma & Northwestern Railway, now building west of Thomas, O. T., towards Taloga.

Temple, Texas.—Reported that \$100,000 have been pledged at a mass-meeting for the construction of the proposed interurban electric railway from Temple to Marlin Springs, Texas, 40 miles. J. C. Houser of Temple,

Texas, general manager of the Belton & Temple Traction Co., is said to be organizing a company. Surveys are reported made.

Ticknor, Ga.—Reported that the new owners of the Flint River & Northeastern Railroad have selected officers as follows: J. L. Hand, president; F. R. Pidcock, general superintendent; C. W. Pidcock, general manager; G. E. Smith, traffic manager; B. H. Groover, auditor. W. W. Ashburn of Moultrie, Ga., is also interested.

Vaughan, N. C.—E. Allen Jones, superintendent Greenleaf Johnson Lumber Co., is reported as saying that no bids were received April 25 for building three miles of roadbed, but it is desired to let contract as soon as possible. Already six miles of line have been graded and track is laid for three and one-half miles, while three miles additional are located and staked. A contract for six miles more will be ready to let when located. John D. Letcher is chief engineer at Vaughan, N. C.

Vidalia, Ga.—A charter has been granted for the Vidalia & Southwestern Railway, which proposes to build from Vidalia to Hazlehurst, Ga., about 30 miles. The incorporators are R. R. Goodwin, J. E. Harper, A. W. Jones, H. M. North, C. E. Dunbar, J. R. Stokes of Augusta and others.

Waco, Texas.—The Manufacturers' Record is informed that Mr. D. Alexander Kelly, president and general manager of the Enterprise Lumber & Shingle Co. at Waco, may be prominent in building a railway from New Orleans through Louisiana and Texas to the New Mexico boundary and also from St. Louis through Missouri, Indian Territory and Texas to the Gulf. Actual construction is to begin at some point in the central part of Texas. Mr. Kelly's address is P. O. Box 296.

Welch, W. Va.—T. F. Davis of Bristol, Tenn., secretary and treasurer of the Caretta Railway, is reported as saying that the four-mile line it proposes to build with its own forces is to extend from the terminus of the Dry Fork branch of the Norfolk & Western Railway to coal mines.

Zachary, Miss.—Reported that the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad Co. is surveying for a branch from either Baker or Zachary to Profit's Island. A. S. Baldwin, chief engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad at Chicago, can probably give information.

#### Street Railways.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Lookout Mountain Railway Co. has applied for a charter to rebuild the street railway on Lookout mountain. The Chattanooga Railways Co. is interested, and the incorporators are Foster V. Brown, Frank Spurlock, R. W. King, D. J. Duncan and Thomas D. Newman.

Grafton, W. Va.—The City Traction Co. has applied for a franchise to build a street railway in Grafton. The petitioners are Ira E. Robinson, W. W. Tapp, H. W. Chaddock, William Morgan and Chas. R. Durbin.

Jackson, Tenn.—The Jackson Street Railway Co. will, it is reported, build a three-mile extension.

Mobile, Ala.—Reported that H. M. Bylesby & Co. of Chicago, which heads a syndicate which recently acquired an electric-lighting company in Mobile, have secured an option on the Shell road along the bay for the purpose of building an electric railway ultimately 16 miles long.

Mayfield, Ky.—Peter Burnett has purchased a street-railway franchise in Mayfield. It is reported, for St. Louis capitalists, who propose to build an electric railway from Paducah via Mayfield to Columbus and other points in the western part of Kentucky.

Monroe, La.—A movement is reported to be under way to build an electric railroad from Monroe to Bastrop, La., 22 miles. Mayor Forsythe of Monroe may be able to give information.

Oklahoma City, O. T.—Reported that the Oklahoma City Railway Co. will build an extension to Englewood, a proposed suburb.

Pensacola, Fla.—Reported that the Pensacola Electric Terminal Railway Co. has been purchased by Stone & Webster of Boston, who will make improvements.

Suffolk, Va.—Reported that a street-railway franchise has been granted to interests represented by John L. Williams & Sons of Richmond.

#### Lumber Plant for Sale.

Investors who may be interested in the purchase of a lumber plant and railroad are invited to address C. F. Wilkinson, 1104 Fourth National Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga. Both properties are said to be doing a good business, the railway being 12 miles long and 15,000,000 feet of pine timber claimed to be in sight.

#### MACHINERY, PROPOSALS AND SUPPLIES WANTED.

**Manufacturers and others in need of machinery of any kind are requested to consult our advertising columns, and if they cannot find just what they wish, if they will send us particulars as to the kind of machinery needed we will make their wants known free of cost, and in this way secure the attention of machinery manufacturers throughout the country. The Manufacturers' Record has received during the week the following particulars as to machinery that is wanted.**

Air Compressor.—City of Hawkinsville, Ga., wants an air compressor with a capacity of 225 cubic feet of free air per minute; air pressure required for operating 50 pounds. Bids will also be received on a straight-line compressor with suitable receiver; also on a compound steam duplex air compressor. Address Arthur Pew, consulting engineer, 619-620 Temple Court, Atlanta, Ga.

Asphalt.—Percival Wood Preserving Co., W. G. Burchfield, secretary, Houston, Texas, wants to purchase asphalt.

Bark-rolling Machine.—F. P. Cover & Sons, Andrews, N. C., wants a bark-rolling machine.

Benches.—J. M. Williams, general superintendent Norfolk City & Suburban Railway, Norfolk, Va., wants benches for park; wood slats, iron feet and backs.

Blowing Engines.—See "Engines and Boilers."

Boat.—Eastern Carolina Transportation Co., Elizabeth City, N. C., wants a small light-draft passenger boat; either steam or gasoline power.

Boiler.—See "Engine and Boiler."

Boiler.—W. L. Rankin Lumber Co., Mars Bluff, S. C., wants an 80-horse-power locomotive-type boiler; new or second-hand. (See "Engine and Boiler.")

Boiler.—Culpeper Hardware & Manufacturing Co., Culpeper, Va., wants 35-horse-power boiler. (See "Engine and Boiler.")

Boiler.—Piedmont Candy Co., Atlanta, Ga., wants second-hand 10-horse-power upright boiler.

Boiler.—Ring Stafford Lumber Co., Kernersville, N. C., wants 50 or 60-horse-power boiler. (See "Engine and Boiler.")

Boiler.—See "Engine and Boiler."

Boilers.—Caldwell & Drake, Columbus, Ind., want prices on heating boilers for school building of 12 rooms.

Boilers.—Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., Birmingham, Ala., will purchase 10,000 horse-power water-tube boilers.

Boilers.—Republic Iron & Steel Co., Birmingham, Ala., wants 9000-horse-power water-tube boilers. (See "Engines and Boilers.")

Boilers.—Grandy & Jordan, 130½ South Main street, Greenville, S. C., want hot-water boilers for hot-water heat.

Brick Machinery.—O. L. Feaster, Micanopy, Fla., wants catalogues on brick machines.

Brick Machinery.—Dublin Brick & Lumber Co., Dublin, Ga., will want machinery for small brick plant.

Bridge Construction.—Bids will be received until July 1 for the construction of four steel bridges; bid on each bridge separate. Police jury reserves usual rights. For plans and specifications apply to J. C. Hardin, clerk police jury, Leland, La.

Building Materials.—Westley Lovins, Hawes, Ark., wants building materials.

Building Materials.—Grandy & Jordan, 130½ South Main street, Greenville, S. C., want hardwood flooring, tile roof, steel beams, etc.

Building Materials.—Caldwell & Drake, Columbus, Ind., want prices on building material for a 12-room school building.

Building Materials.—Separate sealed proposals for red bricks, hollow bricks, natural hydraulic and Portland cements and sand will be received until May 19 at the office of building for National Museum, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. Specifications, proposal blanks and other information furnished on application; Bernard R. Green, superintendent of construction.

Building-material Manufacturers.—J. D. Smith, Wilkesboro, N. C., wants to correspond with manufacturers of post columns, balusters, etc., relative to sale of pine and poplar timber.

**Building Materials.**—H. B. Funk, Cumberland, Md., wants galvanized sheets and spouting, slag or gravel roofing.

**Cannery Equipment.**—T. R. Willard, Columbia, Va., wants catalogues and price-lists on equipment for small cannery.

**Carpet Cleaner.**—E. C. Allen, Spartanburg, S. C., wants a carpet cleaner operated by a gasoline engine.

**Cement-block Machinery.**—O. L. Feaster, Micanopy, Fla., wants catalogues on cement-block machinery.

**Cement Plant.**—Oklahoma Oolite Stone Co., Oklahoma City, O. T., will want equipment for Portland-cement plant of 2000 barrels daily capacity.

**Conveying Machinery.**—L. C. Catlett, Gloucester, Va., wants equipment for conveying sand into bins and from bins to mixer.

**Conveyors.**—Sweetwater Cotton Oil Co., Sweetwater, Texas, wants conveyors.

**Corn-mill Equipment.**—Frank S. Drury, Morganton, N. C., wants equipment for corn mill, including French burrs (wheat), to be refurrowed; spindle balancing irons, etc.; new or second-hand in good condition.

**Cottonseed-cleaning Machinery.**—Sweetwater Cotton Oil Co., Sweetwater, Texas, will want cottonseed-cleaning machinery.

**Crematory.**—Board of Public Works, P. A. Dignam, chairman, Jacksonville, Fla., will examine plans and hear propositions from manufacturers on May 23 in the city building for the installation of a garbage crematory or disposal plant that will dispose of the refuse of a city of 75,000 population; Philip Prioleau, city engineer.

**Crushers, etc.**—Joseph Young, secretary United States Kaolin & Development Co., Atlantic City, N. J., wants crushers and pulverizers for china clay.

**Dam and Reservoir.**—City Council, Brownwood, Texas, will open bids June 5 for the construction of a reservoir and dam requiring approximately 2000 cubic yards of concrete and 7000 cubic yards of excavation. Certified check for \$250, payable to the city secretary, must accompany each bid. Plans and specifications on file with the city secretary, Brownwood, Texas; also in the office of Holland & Werenskiold, Dallas, Texas. Usual rights reserved; W. T. Hoskinson, G. L. Giddens, J. R. Looney, water committee.

**Dry-kilns.**—Baker Lumber Co., Berryville, Ark., wants dry-kilns.

**Electric Fixtures.**—Caldwell & Drake, Columbus, Ind., want electric-lighting fixtures for a 12-room school building.

**Electrical Equipment.**—Westley Lovins, Hawes, Ark., wants a 200-kilowatt alternating-current generator, switchboard, etc.

**Electrical Equipment.**—H. B. Funk, Cumberland, Md., wants electric-lighting fixtures.

**Electrical Equipment.**—Troup Company, Lagrange, Ga., wants electrical equipment. Plans and specifications can be had from P. S. Gilchrist, engineer, Charlotte, N. C.

**Electrical Machinery.**—Lock Box 291, Memphis, Tenn., wants catalogues of electrical machinery.

**Electric Crane.**—Wyland-Newman Machine Co., Greensboro, N. C., wants 16-foot-span 5 to 10-ton electric crane.

**Electric-light Plant.**—See "Water-works, etc."

**Electric-light Plant.**—Bids will be received until May 15 for wiring buildings and installing electric-light plant at the Kentucky School for the Deaf, Danville, Ky. Specifications may be seen at school. Usual rights reserved. For further information address Augustus Rogers, superintendent.

**Elevators.**—Sweetwater Cotton Oil Co., Sweetwater, Texas, wants elevators.

**Elevators.**—Grandy & Jordan, 130½ South Main street, Greenville, S. C., want electric elevators.

**Engine and Boiler.**—W. L. Rankin Lumber Co., Mars Bluff, S. C., wants a 50-horse-power engine and 80-horse-power locomotive type boiler; new or second-hand.

**Engine and Boiler.**—Ring-Stafford Lumber Co., Kernersville, N. C., wants engine and boiler.

**Engine.**—L. C. Catlett, Gloucester, Va., wants two or three-horse-power gasoline engine.

**Engine and Boiler.**—Culpeper Hardware & Manufacturing Co., Culpeper, Va., wants 25-horse-power engine and 35-horse-power boiler.

**Engine and Boiler.**—Ring-Stafford Lumber Co., Kernersville, N. C., wants 40-horse-power engine and 50 or 60-horse-power boiler.

**Engine and Boiler.**—Shields & Cox, Dawson, Ga., want a 15 or 20-horse-power second-hand portable boiler and engine on skids or wheels; prefer comparatively new machinery.

**Engines.**—Charles Garrison, Boca, Cal.,

wants prices on six to eight-horse-power gasoline engines; double-cylinder and light weights.

**Engines.**—T. L. Caudle, Wadesboro, N. C., wants catalogues and price-lists on gasoline engines.

**Engines and Boilers.**—Republic Iron & Steel Co., Birmingham, Ala., wants eight blowing engines and 4000-horse-power water-tube boilers.

**Flouring Machinery.**—Rutherford Milling Co., Pickel, Tenn., wants two stands of rolls.

**Heating Apparatus.**—Caldwell & Drake, Columbus, Ind., want prices on steam-heating plant for a 12-room school building.

**Ice Plant.**—Max Schmidberger, Concord, N. C., wants a second-hand 15 to 20-ton ice plant.

**Ice Plant.**—F. P. Cover & Son, Andrews, N. C., wants machinery for ice plant with daily capacity of one ton.

**Iron-bending Machinery.**—Southwestern Mine & Mill Supply Co., 305 South 5th street, Fort Smith, Ark., wants new or second-hand machinery for bending irons in the manufacture of iron bedsteads.

**Logging Equipment.**—See "Railway Equipment."

**Machine Tools.**—Wyland-Newman Machine Co., Greensboro, N. C., wants pneumatic drills, hammers, etc.

**Machine Tools.**—Greensboro Boiler & Machine Co., Greensboro, N. C., wants a new or second-hand wheel press of 200 tons capacity and 40 and 60-inch swing.

**Marble.**—Prather Construction Co., Fort Smith, Ark., wants addresses of marble dealers.

**Metal Ceilings.**—W. H. Nicely, Tulsa, I. T., wants prices on metal ceilings.

**Metal Shingles.**—Belford Lumber Co., Georgetown, Texas, wants addresses of manufacturers of galvanized-metal shingles.

**Mill Supplies.**—Joseph Young, secretary United States Kaolin & Development Co., Atlantic City, N. J., wants shafting, belting, etc.

**Mill Supplies.**—Lock Box 291, Memphis, Tenn., wants catalogues of mill supplies.

**Mill Supplies.**—The Troup Company, Lagrange, Ga., wants mill supplies. Plans and specifications can be had from P. S. Gilchrist, engineer, Charlotte, N. C.

**Mining Equipment.**—Rockdale Powder Co., W. I. Koller, secretary, York, Pa., wants machinery and equipment for mining and prospecting for minerals, including a diamond drill.

**Railway Equipment.**—Ulmer Oliphant Lumber Co., Ald, Texas, wants 18 to 25-ton standard-gauge Shay engine or locomotive and 10 log cars.

**Miscellaneous Supplies.**—Bids will be received until May 21 at office of D. W. Ross, general purchasing officer, Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., for furnishing lathes, milling machines, chuck tables, feed-water heaters, excavating apparatus for cesspools, pumping apparatus, steam pumps, saw blades, carpenters' tools, steam gauges and cocks, car movers, hoisting slings, locomotive sanders, etc. Blanks and full information (Circular No. 307) may be obtained from the office of general purchasing officer or the offices of the assistant purchasing agents, 24 State street, New York; Custom-House, New Orleans, La.; also from chief quartermaster, Department of the Lakes, Chicago; depot quartermaster, St. Louis; depot quartermaster, Jeffersonville, Ind.; chief quartermaster, Department of the Gulf, Atlanta, Ga., and the Commercial Club, Mobile, Ala.

**Naval Supplies.**—Bids will be received until May 8 at the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., for furnishing at navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Schedule 515—Brick, broken stone, sand, water meters; Schedule 518—Screws, hardware, poplar, strip brass; Schedule 519—Leather packing, copper tubing. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished on application to the navy pay office, Norfolk, Va., or to the bureau; H. T. B. Harris, paymaster-general, U. S. N.

**Ordnance Supplies.**—Sealed proposals on blank forms furnished will be received at the Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., until May 25 for furnishing for year ending June 30, 1907, steel bars, hardware, plumbing materials, oils, paints, forage, fuel, etc. For information apply to the commanding officer.

**Pipe-bending Machinery.**—Wheeler Manufacturing Co., Mobile, Ala., wants a machine for bending one-inch iron-lined brass pipe.

**Piping.**—Sealed proposals, addressed to the Board of Awards, City Hall, Baltimore, Md., will be received until May 16 at the office of

Harry F. Hooper, city register, City Hall, for furnishing board of park commissioners with piping and wire fencing. Specifications and proposal sheets may be obtained from office of J. V. Kelly, secretary board of park commissioners, Druid Hill Park.

**Piping.**—Alafia, Manatee & Gulf Coast Railway, L. M. Fouts, general manager, Room 316, Duval Building, Jacksonville, Fla., wants approximately 15,000 lineal feet of vitrified or cement pipe or other effective protection for covering piles in bridge; about two miles in length now under construction across Gasparilla sound.

**Planing Mill.**—Ulmer Oliphant Lumber Co., Ald, Texas, wants planing mill.

**Planing Mill.**—See "Saw-mill, etc."

**Plumbing Supplies.**—W. H. Nicely, Tulsa, I. T., wants prices on baths, toilets, etc.

**Pulverizers.**—See "Crushers, etc."

**Pumps.**—T. L. Caudle, Wadesboro, N. C., wants prices on hand force pumps.

**Railway Equipment.**—W. L. Rankin Lumber Co., Mars Bluff, S. C., wants a standard-gauge locomotive, wood burner, weight about 25 tons, with 12 or 14-inch cylinders, for immediate delivery; new or second-hand.

**Railway Equipment.**—Texas Short Line Railroad system, Monterey, N. L., Mexico, wants to correspond with contractors and dealers in railroad equipment and supplies.

**Railway Equipment.**—T. J. Cooper, Sandersville, Ga., wants a second-hand 16-horse-power traction engine.

**Road Improvements.**—J. K. P. Wallace, chairman county pike commissioners, Clinton, Tenn., will open bids May 19 for constructing 13 miles of macadam road.

**Roofing, etc.**—Peacock's Iron Works, Selma, Ala., wants galvanized-iron siding and roofing for buildings.

**Saw-mill.**—Baker Lumber Co., Berryville, Ark., wants complete equipment for saw and planing mill of 25,000 feet daily capacity.

**Saw-mill.**—Ulmer Oliphant Lumber Co., Ald, Texas, wants 40,000-foot-capacity circular-saw mill.

**Water-works Equipment.**—Town of Ponchatoula, La., will want water-tower tank and about 6000 feet of eight-inch water main. Address Geo. H. Biegel, committee.

**Scale.**—City of Dawson, Ga., wants one 70-ton railroad track scale. Address A. J. Baldwin.

**Seating.**—See "Theater Equipment."

**Sewerage System.**—Thos. A. Combs, mayor, Lexington, Ky., will receive bids until May 19 for constructing an 18-inch storm-water sewer, to contain seven manholes and three catchbasins, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in city engineer's office, and under the supervision of city engineer and the superintendent of public works. Usual rights reserved.

**Sewerage System.**—Bids will be received until May 25 at the office of constructing officer for United States Soldiers' Home, Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, for sewer construction at United States Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C. Information on application; John Stephen Sewell, captain, engineers, constructing officer.

**Shingle Mills.**—T. L. Caudle, Wadesboro, N. C., wants price-lists on machinery and equipment for shingle mills.

**Special Machinery.**—Zimmer & Co., Petersburg, Va., want to correspond with manufacturers who make a specialty of designing and making machinery for producing new lines of product.

**Steam Hammers.**—Wyland-Newman Machine Co., Greensboro, N. C., wants new or second-hand 150 to 500-pound steam or power hammers.

**Steam Machinery.**—Lock Box 291, Memphis, Tenn., wants catalogues of steam machinery.

**Steam Shovels.**—P. E. Company, Suite 1134 First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill., wants one 55-ton steam shovel, preferably with three sets of engines, and one No. 2 Thew; first-class operative condition; spot cash.

**Street Improvements.**—Bids will be received until May 23 at the office of board of street, sewer and drain commissioners, Norfolk, Va., for certain improvements on Redgate avenue, consisting of approximately 120 feet of concrete culvert on pile foundation, 352 feet of sewer with house connections, 2000 cubic yards excavation, 6000 cubic yards extra filling. Specifications and forms of proposal may be had on application to the city engineer's office, where plans and profiles are on file. Bids must be made on the form of proposal attached to the specifications. Certified check for \$500 on some local bank must accompany bid under conditions expressed in bid. Usual rights reserved. B. Gray Tunstall is chairman of board.

**Tanks.**—Tar River Oil Co., Tarboro, N. C., wants oil-storage tanks of 10,000 gallons capacity.

**Textile Machinery.**—A. M. Capen's Sons, 60 Pearl street, New York, N. Y., want trade prices on one single-beater scutcher and lap machine; nine revolving flat carding engines, 36 inches wide on the wire; three drawing frames, three heads of four deliveries each; stubbing frame; roving frame; one warping machine (sectional) for colored cloths; one warping machine for gray drills; one winding frame of 40 spindles; 80 looms, 32 to 36-inch reed space, loose reed, fitted with two, three and four shafts under tappets for making gray sheetings and gray drills.

**Theater Equipment.**—Fort Valley Amusement Club, Fort Valley, Ga., wants estimates, etc., on opera-house fixings of all kinds, including scenery, chairs, drop-curtains, lights, etc.

**Wagons.**—Baker Lumber Co., Berryville, Ark., wants lumber wagons.

**Water-wheel.**—Westley Lovins, Hawes, Ark., wants a 500-horse-power water-wheel or turbine operating under a 60-foot head.

**Water-wheel.**—Frank S. Drury, Morganton, N. C., wants a 24-inch water-wheel; one that will discharge 2000 cubic feet per minute and give about 30 horse-power under a nine-foot head.

**Water-works.**—Water Committee, Hugh Saum, secretary, Edinburg, Va., will receive until May 17 propositions for plans, specifications and to supervise the construction of water-works. Usual rights reserved.

**Water-works, etc.**—T. H. Dreher, H. A. Raynor, T. A. Amaker, board of commissioners, St. Matthews, S. C., want bids for the installation of complete water-works and electric-light plant in small town.

**Water-works Equipment.**—Secretary Board of Water Commissioners, Atlanta, Ga., will receive bids until June 6 for furnishing one year's supply of water meters and meter boxes for the city in accordance with specifications, which will be furnished upon application to Park Woodward, general manager Atlanta Water Works, Atlanta, Ga. Usual rights reserved.

**Well-drilling.**—Quartermaster, Fort Morgan, Alabama, will open bids June 1 for sinking one eight-inch tubular well to a depth of 125 feet at Fort Morgan. Blanks forms of proposal and specifications furnished on application to Quartermaster, Fort Morgan, or to Sam R. Jones, chief quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga.

**Wire Fencing.**—See "Piping."

**Wire Rope.**—T. L. Caudle, Wadesboro, N. C., wants price-lists on wire rope.

**Woodworking Machinery.**—Casey & Michael, Harrisonville, Ohio, want prices on second-hand planer and matcher, medium size.

**Woodworking Machinery.**—T. L. Caudle, Wadesboro, N. C., wants price-lists on woodworking machinery, including machinery for the manufacture of furniture, spokes, handles, brooms, etc.

**Woodworking Machinery.**—Ring-Stafford Lumber Co., Kernersville, N. C., will want machinery for making building material, washboards and shipping cases.

**Woodworking Machinery.**—Ring-Stafford Lumber Co., Kernersville, N. C., wants matcher, moulder, resaw, band saw and sash and door machinery.

**Woodworking Machinery.**—Frank S. Drury, Morganton, N. C., wants prices on second-hand woodworking machinery.

**Woodworking Machinery.**—Snow Lumber Co., High Point, N. C., wants second-hand planer and matcher.

**Woodworking Machinery.**—L. D. George, Penola, Va., wants planers, matchers, molders, resaws, band saws, jig saws, gang edgers, universal saw tables, shavings, exhaust, etc.

#### For European Business.

Mr. J. W. Duntley, president Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., sailed for Europe on May 3 in the interest of the company. Conditions in Europe and on the Continent are improving rapidly, and many large contracts which have been pending are ready to be closed; hence the desire of foreign connections as well as the company's direct representatives for Mr. Duntley's presence at this time. Several contracts will be awarded the Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., Ltd., London, foreign branch of the Chicago Company, for extensive installations as well as future requirements extending over periods from one to three years. Before sailing Mr. Duntley stated domestic business was entirely satisfactory and considerably heavier than last year. The situation as a whole is very encouraging.



## INDUSTRIAL NEWS OF INTEREST

### Burroughs Adding Machine News.

The Burroughs Adding Machine Co. of Detroit, Mich., announces the appointment of Charles Pike as manager of its office at 521 Connecticut Mutual Life Building, Hartford, Conn.

### A Business Opportunity.

An opportunity for engaging in the manufacture of cotton underwear in the South is offered by E. C. Benton of Cedartown, Ga. This proposition includes an established plant with an output of 150 dozen daily. Prompt inquiries are invited.

### Cotton-Mill Proposition.

The owner of a cotton-yarn spinning mill, located in a town that ships 11,000 bales of cotton, offers a proposition to investors. He is prepared to take half of purchase price in stock of new company. To investigate this proposition address "Spinning Mill," care of the Manufacturers' Record.

### New Orleans Industrial Property.

Attention is being called to the promising field offered at New Orleans and in its surrounding territory for industrial purposes. Those who may think of locating manufacturing in that section or of investing in industrial properties are invited to write J. R. Westerfield for details of interest. Mr. Westerfield can be addressed at 235 North Peter street, New Orleans, La.

### Sullivan Machinery in San Francisco.

The Sullivan Machinery Co. of Chicago announces that its temporary San Francisco address is 1010 Washington street, Oakland, Cal., where it expects to carry an increased stock of rock drills and their parts and air compressors. This company is prepared to give prompt attention to the needs of purchasers buying in the California territory. Its Pacific coast manager is H. T. Walsh.

### The Merchant & Evans Company.

The Merchant & Evans Company of Philadelphia has recently changed the location of its New York offices to 224-226 Pearl street near Burling Slip. This new location is in the center of the metal trade, and the company's facilities are such as to insure prompt deliveries. Large stocks are held in New York and Brooklyn warehouses, closely connected with the company's Philadelphia works.

### Messrs. Benj. F. Kelley & Son.

After having been located at one address for more than a quarter of a century, Messrs. Benj. F. Kelley & Son have removed to 120 and 122 Liberty street, Room 706, New York city. This firm manufactures the improved Kelley-Berryman water-tube feed water heater and purifier. The success which this device has met is steadily being enhanced, and new purchasers are inquiring as to the efficiencies of the device.

### Opportunities for Industries.

The Betterton Improvement Association is calling attention to the opportunities in its own town for the establishment of an electric-light plant. The association states that a plant furnishing from 700 to 1000 lights, combined with a small steam laundry and ice-cream factory, could be established and prove a profitable investment. Inquirers can obtain full information by investigating. The location is Betterton, Md.

### Roebbling Facilities in San Francisco.

The John A. Roebbling's Sons Company of Trenton, N. J., announces that its warehouses at 25-27 Fremont street and 26-28 Beale street, San Francisco, have been destroyed, and that through the courtesy of the Pacific Steel & Wire Co. temporary quarters have been established at Oakland. Large quantities of wire rope and wire are now being shipped, so that buyers who have been dealing with the San Francisco branch can obtain supplies at the Oakland warehouses. The company's stock at Los Angeles, Portland and Seattle will also be increased. Its facilities for storage and distribution will enable it to supply customers promptly on the Pacific coast, notwithstanding the San Francisco disaster.

### Messrs. Manning, Maxwell & Moore.

Messrs. Manning, Maxwell & Moore of 85-87-89 Liberty street, New York, have opened a branch office at 816 Woodward Building, Birmingham, Ala., under the management of R. C. Lewis. Mr. Lewis has completed the equipment of the Birmingham office, and feels sanguine as to the results of this new departure on the part of his principals in establishing this Southern agency. With other

machinery the firm holds a complete line of railway machinery, shop tools and supplies, also the Shaw electric traveling crane. Mr. Lewis is a man of wide experience as a salesman, and has already secured a volume of business which sufficiently justifies the inception of the branch house of the firm of Manning, Maxwell & Moore in the South.

### William Graver Tank Works.

The William Graver Tank Works of Chicago, Ill., finds that its increasing business makes it impossible to handle the trade properly from the city offices. The company has therefore removed its general offices to East Chicago, Ind. It will thus be enabled to keep in close touch with its plant, which will facilitate the handling of future orders. The capacity of the shops has been increased recently, and the management remains under the supervision of James P. Graver, the new location enabling him to devote his entire attention to the management of the plant. For the convenience of Chicago trade and out-of-town trade a sales office will be continued at 77 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., but correspondence should be addressed to East Chicago, Ind. In addition to steel tanks, which have been the company's specialty for 35 years, estimates are also furnished on general platework.

### The Lancaster Fountain Pen.

Fountain pens of modern design and manufacture are now in large demand, being used throughout the entire world. Purchasers of these pens are usually rather discriminating in selecting a pen for their own personal use, and buyers in this class look with favor on the Warren N. Lancaster fountain pen, as evidenced by the large demand for that make. These pens have been manufactured since 1879, their features being improved from year to year as demonstrated by experience to be desirable. The latest patent granted on the Lancaster pen was issued last March. It refers to a new double feed that can be used for any kind of pen, and the manufacturer anticipates a large market for this improvement. The Colonial Fountain Pen Co., No. 382 Park avenue, Baltimore, Md., manufactures the Lancaster pens, and has an interesting illustrated booklet which it will send to inquirers.

### Remedy for Lubricating Troubles.

Albany Grease is claimed by the only makers, Messrs. Adam Cook's Sons, 313 West street, New York city, to be an efficient remedy for all lubricating troubles. This claim is substantiated by testimonials which have been received from engineers and others who have used this well-known compound with great satisfaction where conditions were previously unsatisfactory. As an instance, A. D. Adams, engineer for Maxfield Mine, Argenta, Utah, writes: "For some time we have been having trouble with the bearing on our turbine water-wheel running hot and occasionally the babbit melting. This wheel develops 280 horse-power with perpendicular shafting. The belt from pulley on wheel to line shaft is run on one-quarter twist, consequently there is a great strain on the wheel shafting. Albany Grease No. 3 is now being used without any solicitation, giving entire satisfaction. I mention this because, after trying all other makes of grease, oil, etc., I find your Albany Grease to do the work."

### New Cup for Turpentine.

A metal cup which is said to effect an important saving in time and labor in turpentine is being introduced by the New Orleans Roofing and Metal Works of New Orleans, La. It is claimed that the use of this cup will produce 30 per cent. more turpentine than the wood-box system, while the product is a purer and clearer resin. These metal boxes are made of the best quality galvanized and black steel with a flexible back, which can be shaped so as to embrace any sized tree, while its beveled edge, it is said, renders easy its "corking" into the bark of the tree, thus effectively preventing loss by waste. The box can be moved up every year and secured under the previous year's cut, and is considered practically indestructible, in so far that it is free from the danger of breaking by handling, freezing, etc. In order to introduce this cup and demonstrate its merits the New Orleans Roofing and Metal Works offers to send a few of them on trial to any location in the turpentine belt and to furnish any information concerning them.

### A Big Globe-Wernicke Contract.

Among the new buildings being erected in Baltimore to replace the structures destroyed in the great fire of 1904 is the 14-story general office building of the Baltimore & Ohio

Railroad. This building is to be equipped in a most modern way in every particular, and it is of especial interest to refer to a contract awarded for furnishing the office equipment. This contract amounts to about \$75,000, and has been awarded to the Globe-Wernicke Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. The latter company refers to this order as demonstrating the great commercial value of adequate facilities to handle contracts of such proportions within the specified time limits. The Globe-Wernicke bookcases, filing cases, office appliances, etc., are well known and used throughout the United States. They are coming into greater favor every day because of their convenience and the time and labor which they save in office work. The equipment to be installed in the Baltimore & Ohio Building will comprise about 50 carloads of elastic bookcases, filing cases, cabinets and other office furniture and conveniences.

### Special Hundred-Ton Flat Cars.

The development of power machinery having led to the design of prime movers of constantly-increasing capacity, frequently presents difficult problems of transportation for the larger and heavier pieces of machinery. Recently the Allis-Chalmers Company of Milwaukee, Wis., handled a huge frame and slide of a horizontal rolling-mill engine for shipment to Sharon, Pa. This single piece weighed about 132 tons in the rough casting and over 100 tons as a finished part ready for shipment. The company found that no single car had ever been built capable of carrying such a piece, and therefore a special car was designed for the purpose. Orders were placed with the West Milwaukee car shops of the C. & M. & St. P. Railway for two 16-wheel flat cars of the required capacity. A few details of the construction of these cars are interesting. They are: Length over end sills, 40 feet 2 inches; width over side sills, 8 feet 9 inches; height, rail to floor, 4 feet 4½ inches; wheel base, 36 feet 2 inches; wheels, diameter, 33-inch standard; journals, 5½ feet by 10 inches; weight of car, estimated between 50,000 and 60,000 pounds; rated capacity, 200,000 pounds. The cars are built as low as possible to allow all the clearance space obtainable.

### Gas-Generator Plants.

The Power & Mining Machinery Co., Milwaukee, Wis., has recently closed contracts for Loomis-Pettibone gas-generating plants for an aggregate of 12,000 horse-power. These include an installation for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. at Crystal City, Mo., to produce gas for operating a large Allis-Chalmers gas engine; the Norton Emery Wheel Co., Worcester, Mass., for operating Westinghouse gas engines; Charlotte (N. C.) Consolidated Construction Co., for operating Snow gas engines in connection with street-railway work, and an increase in present installation at Sayles' Bleacheries, Saylesville, R. I., for operation of American-Crossley gas engines. These producers will be operated on bituminous coal, but are capable of gasifying a great variety of fuels, and their adaptability to the use of different fuels without any alterations being made in the apparatus enables the users to change instantly from one to another and to use the most economical fuel that is available. Over 150,000 horse-power capacity of Loomis-Pettibone plants have been installed and are now in operation in this and foreign countries. Some of the installations are at distant foreign parts, which fact attests the wide reputation of the apparatus and the confidence shown in its reliability.

### The Abner Doble Company.

The Abner Doble Company, engineers and water-wheel manufacturers, San Francisco, announces that its works and offices at Fremont and Howard streets were entirely destroyed by the fire of April 18. Temporary offices have been opened at the residence of President W. A. Doble, 2511 Broadway, between Scott and Divisadero streets, San Francisco, where the business of the company will be conducted for some little time. Steps have been taken to erect permanent shops on the block bounded by 7th, Hubbell, South and 16th streets in the Potrero district, where the company had planned previous to the fire to erect large shops and warehouses. Work has already been started, and the company is rapidly getting into shape to carry to completion the large contracts which it has on hand. Prominent among these orders is that with the government of Kashmir, British India, for the complete hydraulic installation of the Jhelum river power plant. The Abner Doble Company deals in all kinds of iron and steel, manufactures tangential water-wheels and hydraulic machinery, and is Pacific coast representative of the Bethlehem Steel Co., Firth-Sterling Steel Co., Morse Chain Co., Falk Com-

pany, Electric Controller & Supply Co., Kohler Bros. and others. Manufacturers of machine tools, foundry and shop supplies and dealers in similar lines are requested to send catalogues and price-lists to the Abner Doble Company.

### Regarding the Rolling-Lift Bridge.

A recent letter of the Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge Co., Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill., to the Chicago Tribune is of interest. It says: "Our attention has been called to the following statement published in the Tribune referring to the eight-track railroad bridge across the drainage and ship canal at Campbell avenue, Chicago: 'As a result of the advertisement in March, 1896, several bids were received for the construction of this bridge. Among others were bids from the Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge Co. and C. L. Strobel as follows: C. L. Strobel, \$235,424; Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge Co., \$369,140.' Your report fails to mention the essential fact that the bid submitted by Mr. Strobel was for a bridge with five piers built in the middle of the navigable channel, while the bid of the Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge Co. was for a modern bascule bridge, providing a clear, unobstructed, navigable channel, without any center piers whatever. In view of the fact that the cities of Chicago, New York, Boston, Cleveland, Buffalo and many other cities in the United States and in England, Ireland, Holland, Russia, Argentine Republic, Egypt and other foreign countries are expending millions of dollars to remove center-pier bridges and replace them with modern Scherzer rolling-lift bridges, similar to State-street bridge, it would have been a costly error to build a center-pier bridge and thereby block the entrance to the drainage and ship canal to navigation. Had a center-pier bridge been built it would have been necessary to remove the same at an enormous cost and replace it with a modern bascule bridge to open the drainage and ship canal for navigation and obtain revenue from the vast dock properties owned by the sanitary district. This revenue will more than pay the interest on the \$50,000,000 which the taxpayers of Chicago have invested in the sanitary and ship canal."

### Use of Limpid Oil With Graphite.

The October (1905) issue of Machinery contains a report of a series of tests on roller bearings made by Prof. C. H. Benjamin at the Case School of Applied Science which are of especial interest in view of certain results which have been obtained by Professor Goss from plain bearings lubricated with kerosene and Dixon's flake graphite. Professor Benjamin's experiments were made upon several different kinds and sizes of roller bearings in common use. His purpose was to determine the friction developed by such bearings when run under different conditions of load and speed. The apparatus employed was similar to the well-known Thurston oil-testing machine. In the results which were obtained by Professor Benjamin from the use of roller bearings one and fifteen-sixteenths inches in diameter, in comparison with those obtained from the step-bearing testing machine made use of by Professor Goss in connection with his study of graphite under similar conditions of pressure, it was demonstrated that the coefficient of friction developed by the roller bearings was greatly in excess of that developed by the use of graphite and kerosene in a step bearing. Professor Benjamin also made tests of plain bearings, and found that "the friction of roller bearings is less than that of plain bearings." The Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J., manufacturer of the graphite used, says: "The friction of lubricated journals is largely a matter of viscosity of the lubricant. For any given service the use of graphite will always present a reduction in the viscosity of the liquid lubricant, and hence a reduction in friction. The extent to which such a change may be carried is, however, not commonly recognized. It is well illustrated by the fact that a graphite mixture, well designed for the service expected of it, gave results which leave the roller bearing quite distanced in the race." See Graphite for May for full details.

## TRADE LITERATURE.

### Cortright Metal Shingle Advocate.

The May number of the Cortright Metal Shingle Advocate has been distributed. It contains timely information regarding metal shingles and slates for roofing purposes as manufactured by the Cortright Metal Roofing Co. of Philadelphia, Pa.

### Want Graphite Information?

If you do want graphite information, you should not fail to be a regular reader of that interesting publication, Graphite, which the

Joseph Dixon Crucible Co. of Jersey City, N. J., distributes. The purpose of the publication is to establish a better understanding in regard to the different forms of graphite and their respective uses, and right well is it succeeding in doing this. The May number contains the usual quantity of graphite information which the publication presents every month.

#### Foundry Information.

Foundrymen will be interested in the latest issue of the Obermayer Bulletin of foundry information which is published by the S. Obermayer Company of Chicago, Cincinnati and Pittsburg. It contains a well-written article on the use of electricity in the foundry, another on the warping of castings and a number of others covering different interesting subjects throughout the foundry. It is sent free of cost to any foundryman in the world and should prove of interest to all those engaged in this business.

#### Sawyer Belting Co.

The Sawyer Belting Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, is sending out a folder to call attention to its improved stitched canvas belting for main driving, conveying, saw-mills, pulp mills, packing-houses, brickyards, stamp and rolling mills, bleacheries, dye works, etc. This belting, by an improved method of dressing, is rendered proof against water, steam, oil and gases, is not affected by heat or cold, and retains its flexibility permanently. Full details as to the construction of Sawyer belting are of interest and can be read in this folder.

#### A Crocker-Wheeler Bulletin.

The Crocker-Wheeler Company of Amper, N. J., is now distributing Bulletin No. 64 on its form I motors and generators, motors from 3 to 45 horse-power, and generators from 2½ to 40 kilowatts. The I machine has been on the market for some years, and is regarded as exceptionally well adapted for driving machinery, especially machine tools. The company has made some modifications recently in the frame of the machine, so that it now has all the advantages of the open-type motor, and yet can be fully enclosed if the conditions of operation require.

#### The Phosphor-Bronze Price-List.

Price-list No. 23, for 1906, has been issued by the Phosphor-Bronze Smelting Co. of 220 Washington avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. This list cancels and withdraws all previous quotations of "Elephant Brand" phosphor bronze, and the company will be pleased to quote discounts on detailed specifications for prompt order or to execute such orders as may be submitted. The Phosphor-Bronze Smelting Co. has improved facilities and is in a position to make prompt shipments to users. Its price-list is in convenient form for the pocket and contains data of interest.

#### The Progress Reporter.

The May number of the Progress Reporter, published by the Niles-Bement-Pond Company of New York, contains interesting descriptions of the following machines: Four-head milling machine, standard driving-wheel chucking lathes, 66-inch vertical milling machine, 200-ton hydraulic wheel press, 12-inch crank slotter, ball-race grinding machine, two-head frame slotter; four-foot adjustable wall radial drill, multiple drill, rod-boring machine, portable horizontal boring and drilling machine, rail-bending machine and 200-ton sectional hydraulic flanging machine.

#### Lindstrom Steam Specialties.

Owners of steam plants will find interesting facts for their consideration in the illustrated catalogue which John T. Lindstrom is now distributing. The pamphlet gives a clear insight as to the construction of Lindstrom's Corliss valve steam trap and steam separator, and will prove of practical value to operators and engineers. The Lindstrom steam specialties have met with an unusual degree of success, and managers of steam plants who are desirous of bettering the results they are at present obtaining are urged to investigate the factors which have established such a large demand for the devices manufactured by Mr. Lindstrom. The main offices of John T. Lindstrom are at 214 South 3d street, Allentown, Pa.

#### Common-Sense Bookkeeping.

Something about common-sense bookkeeping, which costs less and is worth more than some other kinds, is presented in a folder now being distributed. This folder refers to the necessity for more facts and fewer figures in statements presented by accountants in charge of the books of business men. Mr. Charles A. Ashcom, Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Md., issues the folder. He is a specialist in simplifying and systematizing accounts, besides making confidential exam-

nations and undertaking the personal supervision of accounts for individuals, firms and corporations. Write him for folder.

#### Cordesman - Reichtin Woodworking Machinery.

An illustrated and descriptive catalogue of a complete line of woodworking machinery is now being distributed by the Cordesman-Reichtin Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. This company manufactures the woodworking machinery listed, its products including an entire line of saws and resaws of various styles and sizes, universal woodworkers, planers, jointers, lathes and other kinds of woodworking apparatus. The merit of the Cordesman-Reichtin woodworking machinery has established a large demand, and buyers who may be in the market at this time are invited to write for catalogue.

#### Ammonia Fittings and Supplies.

Managers of ice-making and refrigerating plants will be interested in the second edition of a catalogue of ammonia fittings and supplies just published by the York Manufacturing Co. of York, Pa. The cuts illustrating the various supplies are exceptionally well made, and being printed on a high class of paper, makes a catalogue of more than usual excellence. Every kind of fitting and supplies used in refrigerating plants is shown, together with full description and dimensions, while the back of the catalogue contains tables and useful information that is of service to all those interested in the manufacture of ice or the operation of refrigerating plants.

#### Robins Belt-Conveyor Literature.

Bulletin No. 14 of the Robins Conveying Belt Co. has been issued to be inserted with previous bulletins in the company's cover. It refers to Robins belt conveyors handling excavated earth and rock and concrete material. The information presented will doubtless attract the attention of those who operate in industrial fields requiring elevating machinery for handling sand, stone, cement, concrete, concrete materials, excavated earth and rock, and other materials. In view of the success which the Robins Company has met in its special field of endeavor, its latest literature on improved mechanical equipments for elevating and conveying should receive considerable attention. Address the Robins Conveying Belt Co., Park Row Building, New York, for a copy of the bulletin.

#### Latest Type Electric Controllers.

All those who are interested in the latest designs of electric controllers should not fail to read the data presented in Bulletin No. 101 and Bulletin No. 102, which are issued by the Electric Controller & Supply Co. of Cleveland, Ohio. These two bulletins are replete with valuable data regarding electric controllers, and a familiarity with their contents will be of service to electricians, managers of electrical plants, dealers and purchasers of this class of apparatus. Both bulletins present full details, together with tables, diagrams and other figures which will be of immediate and practical value to people who are concerned in the latest types of electric controllers. Bulletin No. 101 tells about the dinkey ventilated controllers and No. 102 is devoted to type U controllers.

#### New Century Fireproof Construction.

The "New Century" system of modern fireproof concrete and hollow-tile construction is described in an illustrated booklet now being sent to architects, engineers and others who may be interested. This system of house building is a combination of the two principles of fireproof construction—concrete and hollow terra-cotta tile. It offers decided economies over buildings erected of frame, brick and other material, the exact figures necessarily depending upon the size, location and other factors that enter into the building operation. The "New Century" system is controlled by the New Century Contracting Co., No. 1 Madison avenue, New York, which will send copies of the booklet to inquirers. Architects, engineers and building-owners are invited to investigate.

#### Damp-Resisting and Waterproof Compounds.

Some facts regarding damp-resisting and waterproof compounds are presented in a leaflet issued by Messrs. Gross & Horn, who are the manufacturers. This firm refers especially to Dehydratine, offered for damp-proofing the inner face of exposed walls that are to be plastered, for dampproofing and preserving concrete stone or brick in exteriors, for stain and damp proofing light-colored stones, for dampproofing foundation walls and cellar floors, and for protecting steel structures against corrosion. Dehydratine has been used on some of the most important buildings in New York, Brooklyn,

Boston and other leading cities. Many well-known architects and engineers have recognized its superior qualities, and are recommending it for use in structures which they design. Messrs. Gross & Horn are located at 249 Front street, New York, where applications and inquiries are invited for more specific information. Their Southern distributor is the Carolina Portland Cement Co. of Charleston, S. C.

#### A 10,000-Horse-Power Turbine.

At Snoqualmie Falls there was placed in operation last year a single water turbine of 10,000 horse-power at 260 feet head, said to be the largest single turbine in the world, this single wheel developing as much power as the entire former installation of 10 impulse wheels. This turbine has been given considerable attention by the most prominent water-power engineers, and recently Arthur Giesler, the New York consulting engineer, contributed to the Engineering News an article on the Snoqualmie Falls wheel which has been referred to as the most comprehensive on hydro-turbines ever published in the English language. It is of interest to announce that Mr. Giesler's article has been reprinted in pamphlet form so that it may be convenient for reading and reference by engineers and others interested in the subject of water-power development. Diagrams and illustrations elucidating the text accompany the article. The turbine was built by the Platt Iron Works Co. of Dayton, Ohio, and was designed by Mr. Giesler, who was formerly chief engineer of that company.

#### Howard Cement.

A Southern-made product which is largely used throughout the country is Howard cement, which has been giving satisfaction to purchasers for more than 50 years. It is stated that Howard cement is in a class of its own, something between a natural and a Portland; that it carries all the good qualities of both and carries other besides, making it the most desirable cement for work of an expensive nature, such as oolitic limestone, fancy-faced brick, sandstone, marble, etc. This cement sets slowly to start with, but gains rapidly thereafter, and ultimately hardens to a wonderful degree and develops a powerful bond. Many of the most important terminal stations, hotels, office buildings, libraries, dwellings and other structures in the South have been built with Howard cement, which is manufactured especially for expensive and delicate masonry, its non-staining and non-freezing qualities being factors which recommend it to engineers for this purpose. An unusually well-printed and illustrated pamphlet, now being distributed, presents important data regarding Howard cement. The Howard Hydraulic Cement Co., the manufacturer, Cement, Ga., will send copies to inquirers.

#### Modern Air Compressors.

The great extension in the use of compressed air makes a list of its present applications almost innumerable. It has been employed for a number of years in mining, quarrying, pumping, etc., but only comparatively recently has it been adopted generally for use in manufacturing, so that today many machine shops, factories and foundries are using compressed-air plants. To meet this constantly-growing demand for air compressors of a more improved type the different manufacturers have made a close study of the required needs, with the result that compressors more automatic in their action than any heretofore built have been produced. The Imperial Type X Compressor, manufactured by the Ingersoll-Rand Company, No. 11 Broadway, New York, is one of the latest-improved compressors. It is built to be actuated by steam, direct connected or by belt, gears or silent chain drive, for wide ranges in capacities and air pressures. This machine is built with four combinations of cylinders to meet different requirements, viz., with compound steam and compound air cylinders, with duplex steam and compound air cylinders, with compound steam and duplex air cylinders and with duplex steam and duplex air cylinders. Write the company for catalogue R 10 A.

The Bank of Bristol at Bristol, Va., authorized capital \$100,000, with \$50,000 paid in, has been organized with the following officers: Patrick Hagan, president, and T. C. Adams, G. E. Nickels and Charles F. Hagan, vice-presidents. Among the directors are Patrick Hagan, G. E. Nickels, J. M. Dooley, J. P. Young, W. B. Gillispie, M. L. Fowler, W. L. Morley, A. B. Whiteaker, J. W. Ring, T. C. Adams, H. F. Lewis, J. B. Caldwell, Dr. W. M. Phillips, R. F. Wagner, John P. Hammer, J. R. Cowan and J. D. Huddle.

## FINANCIAL NEWS

The MANUFACTURERS' RECORD invites information about Southern financial matters, items of news about new institutions, dividends declared, securities to be issued, openings for new banks, and general discussions of financial subjects bearing upon Southern matters.

#### Review of the Baltimore Market.

##### Office MANUFACTURERS' RECORD,

Baltimore, Md., May 9.

The Baltimore stock market was without particular feature during the past week, although there was some improvement in United Railways issues. There was only a moderate amount of business.

In the trading United Railways common sold from 15½ to 15¾; the trust certificates from 15¾ to 16¾; the income bonds from 69¼ to 70, and the trust certificates from 68¾ to 69¾; the 4s at 92. Consolidated Gas was dealt in at 85 to 84, and the 4½s at 90 to 98¾; Seaboard common at 30, the new common from 27½ to 29; the new 2d preferred at 56; Seaboard 4s from 86 to 87; the 10-year 5s at 101 to 101¼; Cotton Duck 5s from 84 to 85, and Consolidated Cotton Duck common, 11. G. B.-S. common sold at 8½; the incomes from 32 to 32¼, and the 1sts at 60½.

Bank stocks sold as follows: Bank of Baltimore, 117½ to 118; Union, 115; Old Town, 11½; Mechanics', 25¾; Merchants', 180.

Trust and other company stocks sold thus: Fidelity Trust, 215; Mercantile, 142; United States Fidelity, 130 to 123; International Trust, 150.

Other securities were traded in as follows: Atlantic Coast Line rights, 3½ to 4¼; do. do. Connecticut, 51 to 47½, reacting to 50; Northern Central stock, 98¾ to 99¾; Atlantic Coast Line 4s, 98¾; do. do. South Carolina, 101½; Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut 5s, certificates, 111½; do. do. 4s, certificates, 90; do. do. 5-20s, 90; Atlantic Coast Line new 4s, certificates, 90¾ to 91; Norfolk Railway & Light 5s, 99½ to 99½; Western Maryland 4s, 84¾ to 85¼; Houston Oil, 7½ to 8½; do. preferred, 38 to 40; Colorado Southern 4s, 93¾; Georgia, Carolina & Northern 5s, 111; National Enameling & Stamping, 12¼; Anacostia & Potomac 5s, 104; Carolina Central 4s, 96½ to 96¾; Baltimore City 4s, 1926, 100; Baltimore & Ohio stock, 107; Alabama Consolidated Coal & Iron preferred, 93¼; do. 5s, 91; Georgia & Alabama 5s, 110½; Norfolk & Carolina 1st 5s, 116½; Baltimore, Sparrows Point & Chesapeake 4½s, 97; Baltimore Refrigerating & Heating 5s, 65 to 70; Charleston Consolidated Electric 5s, 95; Baltimore Brick common, 8; Norfolk Railway & Light stock, 18; Western Maryland 2d 4s, 72.

#### SECURITIES AT BALTIMORE.

##### Last Quotations for the Week Ended May 9, 1906.

Railroad Stocks.	Par.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte.....	100	191	
Atlantic Coast Line.....	100	135	138¼
Atlantic Coast Line of Conn.....	100	235	
Georgia Southern & Florida.....	100	31	40
Georgia Sou. & Fla. 1st Pref.....	100	100	
Georgia Sou. & Fla. 2d Pref.....	100	82	83
Norfolk Railway & Light.....	25	17¾	18¼
Seaboard Railway Common.....	100	29½	31
Seaboard Company.....	100	28½	29
Seaboard Company 2d Pref.....	100	57	58
United Railways & Elec. Co.....	50	15½	16
Bank Stocks.			
Citizens' National Bank.....	10	28	
Commercial & Far. Nat. Bank.....	100	130	140
Com. & Far. Nat. Bk., Blue Chfs.....	100	145	160
Dryden & Mech. Nat. Bank.....	100	100	235
Farmers & Mer. Nat. Bank.....	40	50	55
National Bank of Baltimore.....	100	117	118½
National Mechanics' Bank.....	10		26
National Union Bank of Md.....	100	115	120
Old Town Bank.....	10		12
Trust, Fidelity and Casualty Stocks.			
Baltimore Trust & Guarantee.....	100		327
Continental Trust.....	100	192½	196
Fidelity & Deposit.....	50		140
Mercantile Trust & Deposit.....	50	142	145
Union Trust.....	50	58½	65
U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty.....	100	130	123¼
Miscellaneous Stocks.			
Ala. Con. Coal & Iron Pref.....	100	92½	94¼
Consolidated Cotton Duck.....	50	10¼	12
Consolidated Cotton Duck Pfd.....	50	30	34



Consolidated Gas.....	100	82 1/2	85 1/2
Consolidation Coal.....	100	85	96
G. B. & S. Brewing Co.....	100	8	9
George's Creek Coal.....	100	75	...

**Railroad Bonds.**

Albany & Northern 5s, 1946.....	94	...	...
Atlan. Coast Line 1st 5s, 1962.....	96 1/2	99 1/2	...
Atlantic Coast Line 4s, Cfs., 1962.....	90	91	...
Atlantic Coast Line (Conn.) 5s.....	112	114	...
Atlantic Coast Line (Conn.) 4s.....	112	114	...
Carolinas Central 4s, 1949.....	91	...	...
Charleston & West. Car. 5s, 1946.....	110	110 1/2	...
Coal & Iron Railway 5s, 1930.....	105 1/2	106 1/2	...
Georgia, Car. & Fla. 5s, 1945.....	110 1/2	110 1/2	...
Georgia South. & North. 1st 5s, 1923.....	110 1/2	111 1/2	...
Maryland & Pennsylvania 4s, 1961.....	94 1/2	96	...
Norfolk & Carolina 5s, 1939.....	116 1/2	...	...
Petersburg, Class A 5s, 1926.....	113 1/2	...	...
Richmond & Danville Gold 6s, 1915.....	115	116	...
Savannah, Fla. & West. 5s, 1934.....	113	...	...
Seaboard Air Line 4s, 1950.....	87 1/2	88	...
Seaboard Air Line 5s, 10-year, 1911.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	...
Seaboard & Roanoke 6s, 1916.....	105	...	...
Seaboard & Roanoke 5s, 1926.....	111	113 1/2	...
South Bound 5s, 1941.....	111 1/2	...	...
Virginia Midland 2d 5s, 1911.....	100	110	...
Virginia Midland 5th 5s, 1926.....	100	110	...
Western Maryland new 4s, 1962.....	84 1/2	85 1/2	...
West. North Carolina Con. 6s, 1914.....	112 1/2	...	...
West Virginia Central 1st 6s, 1911.....	105 1/2	...	...
Wilmington, Col. & Aug. 6s, 1910.....	107 1/2	...	...
Wilmington & Wel. Gold 5s, 1935.....	117	119 1/2	...

**Street Railway Bonds.**

Anacostia & Potomac 5s, 1949.....	104	104 1/2	...
Augusta Ry. & Elec. 5s, 1940.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	...
Baltimore City Passenger 5s, 1911.....	104	104	...
Central Ry. Con. 5s (Balt.), 1932.....	114	114	...
Charleston Con. Electric 5s, 1969.....	94	96	...
City & Suburban 5s (Balt.), 1923.....	113	115 1/2	...
City & Suburban 5s (Wash.), 1948.....	104	104	...
Lake Roland Elec. 5s (Balt.), 1942.....	117 1/2	...	...
Lexington Railway 1st 5s, 1949.....	100	100 1/2	...
Macon Rwy. & Lt. 1st Con. 5s, 1963.....	100	100	...
Norfolk Railway & Light 5s, 1944.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	...
Norfolk Street Railway 5s, 1944.....	108	112	...
North Baltimore 5s, 1942.....	120	...	...
United Railways 1st 4s, 1949.....	92	92 1/2	...
United Railways Inc. 4s, 1949.....	70 1/2	70 1/2	...

**Miscellaneous Bonds.**

Alabama Consol. Coal & Iron 5s.....	90 1/2	91	...
Consolidated Gas 6s, 1910.....	106 1/2	107	...
Consolidated Gas 5s, 1939.....	112 1/2	112 1/2	...
Consolidated Gas 4 1/2s, Cfs., 1962.....	98 1/2	99 1/2	...
G. B. & S. Brewing 1st 3 1/2s.....	60 1/2	60 1/2	...
G. B. & S. Brewing 2d Income.....	32 1/2	32 1/2	...
Maryland Steel 5s.....	103 1/2	...	...
Maryland Telephone 5s.....	96	96 1/2	...
Mt. V. & Woodh'g Cot. Duck 5s.....	84 1/2	85 1/2	...
United Elec. Light & Power 4 1/2s.....	93 1/2	...	...

**SOUTHERN COTTON-MILL STOCKS**

Quotations Furnished by Hugh MacRae & Co., Wilmington, N. C., for Week Ending May 7.

Abbeville Cotton Mills (S. C.).....	Bid.	Asked.
Aiken Mfg. Co. (S. C.).....	86	90
Anderson Cotton Mills (S. C.).....	85	90
Arkwright Mills (S. C.).....	104	105
Augusta Factory (Ga.).....	120	123
Avondale Mills (Ala.).....	80	85
Belton Mills (S. C.).....	98	100
Bibb Mfg. Co. (Ga.).....	109	110
Brandon Mills (S. C.).....	122	122
Calhoun Cotton Mills (S. C.) new.....	120	131
Chiquola Mfg. Co. (N. C.).....	90	91
Clifton Mfg. Co. (S. C.).....	123	127 1/2
Clinton Cotton Mills (S. C.) Pfd.....	102	105
Columbus Mfg. Co. (Ga.).....	135	145
Courtenay Mfg. Co. (S. C.).....	98	98
Dallas Mfg. Co. (Ala.).....	100	100
Darlington Mfg. Co. (S. C.).....	87	95
Eagle & Phenix Mills (Ga.).....	60	62
Eastley Cotton Mills (S. C.).....	125	126
Enoree Mfg. Co. (S. C.).....	132	133
Enoree Mfg. Co. (S. C.) Pfd.....	90	90
Enterprise Mfg. Co. (Ga.).....	100	102
Exposition Cotton Mills (Ga.).....	86	92
Gaffney Mfg. Co. (S. C.).....	200	...
Galveston Cotton Mills (Ga.).....	85	87 1/2
Granby Cot. Mills (S. C.) 1st Pfd.....	29	40
Granville Mfg. Co. (S. C.).....	59	66
Greenwood Cotton Mills (S. C.).....	160	165
Grendel Mills (S. C.).....	110	115
Henrietta Mills (N. C.).....	120	120
King Mfg. Co., John P. (Ga.).....	97	103
Lancaster Cotton Mills (S. C.).....	102	106
Lancaster Cot. Mills (S. C.) Pfd.....	97	...
Langley Mfg. Co. (S. C.).....	92	96
Laurens Cotton Mills (S. C.).....	160	164
Limestone Mills (S. C.).....	100	103
Lockhart Mills (S. C.).....	97	100
Louise Mills (N. C.) Pfd.....	94	94
Louise Mills (N. C.).....	92	102
Marlboro Cotton Mills (S. C.).....	72	76
Mills Mfg. Co. (S. C.).....	165	165
Mills Mfg. Co. (S. C.) Pfd.....	105	105
Monaghan Mills (S. C.).....	100	100
Monarch Cotton Mills (S. C.).....	104	104
Newberry Cotton Mills (S. C.).....	88 1/2	88 1/2
Norris Cotton Mills (S. C.).....	110	116
Odell Mfg. Co. (N. C.).....	107	110
Orangeburg Mfg. Co. (S. C.) Pfd.....	85	91
Orr Cotton Mills (S. C.).....	90	97
Pacolet Mfg. Co. (S. C.).....	101	104
Pacolet Mfg. Co. (S. C.) Pfd.....	102	104
Pelzer Mfg. Co. (S. C.).....	169	173
Piedmont Mfg. Co. (S. C.).....	109	117
Poe Mfg. Co. (S. C.).....	125	129
Raleigh Cotton Mills (N. C.).....	129	129
Richland Cot. Mills (S. C.) Pfd.....	91	100
Roanoke Mills (N. C.).....	51	66
Saxon Mills (S. C.).....	144	150
Sibley Mfg. Co. (Ga.).....	105	106
Spartan Mills (S. C.).....	60	60
Springfield Mills (S. C.).....	140	148
Trion Mfg. Co. (Ga.).....	100	100
Tuacapa Mills (S. C.).....	131	142
Victor Mfg. Co. (S. C.).....	160	165
Warren Mfg. Co. (S. C.).....	115	116
Warren Mfg. Co. (S. C.) Pfd.....	97	99
Washington Mills (Va.).....	105	...
Washington Mills (Va.) Pfd.....	18	26
Whitney Mfg. Co. (S. C.).....	95	95
Wicassett Mills (N. C.).....	143	150
Woodruff Cotton Mills (S. C.).....	122	136

Quotations Furnished by William S. Glenn, Broker, Spartanburg, S. C., for Week Ending May 7.

Abbeville Cotton Mills (S. C.).....	Bid.	Asked.
Aiken Cotton Mills (S. C.) Pfd.....	95	99
Aiken Mfg. Co. (S. C.).....	70	89

American Spinning Co. (S. C.).....	109	109
Anderson Cotton Mills (S. C.).....	103	106
Aracadia Mills (S. C.).....	89	93
Arkwright Cotton Mills (S. C.).....	120	120
Augusta Factory (Ga.).....	80	85
Belton Mills (Ala.).....	87	...
Bibb Mfg. Co. (S. C.).....	108	110
Brandon Mills (S. C.).....	100	100
Brogan Mills (S. C.).....	103	112
Cabarrus Cotton Mills (N. C.).....	77	80
Chadwick Mfg. Co. (N. C.) Pfd.....	137	...
Chiquola Mfg. Co. (S. C.).....	103	100
Clifton Mfg. Co. (S. C.).....	125	130
Clifton Cotton Mills (S. C.) Pfd.....	103	103
Columbus Mfg. Co. (Ga.).....	135	140
Courtenay Mfg. Co. (S. C.).....	94	97
Dallas Mfg. Co. (S. C.).....	100	103
Darlington Mfg. Co. (S. C.).....	89	95
D. E. Converse Co. (S. C.).....	60	63
Eagle & Phenix Mills (Ga.).....	115	...
Enoree Cotton Mills (S. C.).....	120	125
Enoree Mfg. Co. (S. C.).....	85	90
Enterprise Mfg. Co. (S. C.) Pfd.....	100	103
Exposition Cot. Mills (Ga.).....	82	90
Gaffney Mfg. Co. (S. C.).....	174	200
Galveston Cotton Mills (Ga.).....	85	90
Glenwood Cotton Mills (S. C.).....	102	105
Gluck Mills (S. C.).....	102	105
Granby Cot. Mills (S. C.) 1st Pfd.....	50	97
Granville Mfg. Co. (S. C.).....	157	...
Grendel Mills (S. C.).....	112	96
Henrietta Mills (N. C.).....	90	...
Inman Mills (S. C.).....	200	...
King Mfg. Co., J. P. (Ga.).....	87	...
Lancaster Cotton Mills (S. C.).....	97	103
Lancaster Cot. Mills (S. C.) Pfd.....	100	106
Langley Mfg. Co. (S. C.).....	95	99
Laurens Mills (S. C.).....	170	96
Limestone Mills (S. C.).....	104	...
Lockhart Mills (S. C.).....	90	102
Loray Cotton Mills (N. C.) Pfd.....	101	...
Louise Mills (N. C.) Pfd.....	97	...
Louise Mills (N. C.).....	94	...
Marlboro Cotton Mills (S. C.).....	102	102
Mayo Mills (N. C.).....	67	75
Mills Mfg. Co. (S. C.).....	150	200
Mills Mfg. Co. (S. C.) Pfd.....	100	...
Molloy Mfg. Co. (S. C.).....	100	101
Monaghan Mills (S. C.).....	90	95
Monarch Cotton Mills (S. C.).....	99	104
Newberry Cotton Mills (S. C.).....	84	89
Nine-Six Cotton Mills (S. C.).....	115	...
Norris Cotton Mills (S. C.).....	95	95
Odell Mfg. Co. (N. C.).....	105	...
Orangeburg Mfg. Co. (S. C.) Pfd.....	80	90
Orr Cotton Mills (S. C.).....	101	105
Pacolet Mfg. Co. (S. C.).....	174	...
Pelzer Mfg. Co. (S. C.) Pfd.....	102	104
Piedmont Mfg. Co. (S. C.).....	170	173
Poe Mfg. Co. (S. C.).....	170	175
Poe Mfg. Co. (S. C.) Pfd.....	125	130
Raleigh Cotton Mills (N. C.).....	100	100
Richland Cotton Mills (S. C.) Pfd.....	50	...
Roanoke Mills (N. C.).....	118	...
Saxon Mills (S. C.).....	102	104
Sibley Mfg. Co. (Ga.).....	58	63
Spartan Mills (S. C.).....	146	80
Springfield Mills (S. C.).....	105	106
Trion Mfg. Co. (Ga.).....	132	140
Tuacapa Mills (S. C.).....	160	...
Victor Mfg. Co. (S. C.).....	115	...
Warren Mfg. Co. (S. C.).....	95	102
Warren Mfg. Co. (S. C.) Pfd.....	107	...
Washington Mills (Va.) Pfd.....	93	95
Whitney Mfg. Co. (S. C.).....	145	...
Wicassett Mills (N. C.).....	119	125
Woodruff Cotton Mills (S. C.).....	106	108

**General Electric Report.**

The fourteenth annual report of the General Electric Co. for the fiscal year ended January 31, 1906 shows profits of \$7,319,160, out of which there were paid in dividends during the year \$3,861,062, leaving profits for the year \$3,458,098. After deducting 50 per cent. of the company's patent account now written off, amounting to \$1,000,000, there was left a surplus for the year of \$2,458,098, which, added to the amount of surplus at the end of the last fiscal year, shows a total surplus on January 31, 1906, of \$12,627,295. President C. A. Coffin also reports that the sales billed by the company to its customers for the past year were about \$4,000,000 more than for the previous year, showing an increase in business done of about 10 per cent.

The total sales amounted to \$43,146,902 and the total orders received amounted to \$50,044,272. First Vice-President Eugene Griffin further reports that the outlook for the coming year is promising, the orders for February and March exceeding the orders for the same months of last year, and the unfilled orders are considerably in excess of such orders at any other date in the company's history.

The other officers of the company are E. W. Rice, Jr., third vice-president; Hinsdill Parsons, fourth vice-president; Anson W. Burchard, assistant to the president; M. F. Westover, secretary; Henry W. Darling, treasurer and assistant secretary; I. S. Keeler, second assistant secretary; H. P. Schuyler, assistant treasurer, and Edward Clark, general auditor, all of Schenectady, N. Y.

**The National Bank of Cuba.**

Among the progressive financial institutions of Havana is the National Bank of Cuba, with main offices at 27 Cuba street in that city. This bank is now constructing a new and modern office building five stories high, of steel and stone, being the first and only five-story building constructed in Cuba. The bank will occupy the basement, the first floor and part of the second floor; the rest of the building will be let as offices. A pneumatic-tube system and a double system of elevators are to be installed; flooring and steps will be of marble, the woodwork of mahogany, and cast stone for all outside walls through the building. Of a commanding yet modest exterior, this edifice will present a form of architectural beauty hitherto unknown on the island. The certified balance-sheet of the bank December 30 last shows total assets of \$16,817,882; loans and discounts, \$9,380,614; deposits, \$11,264,329; capital, \$5,000,000; surplus, \$300,000; undivided profits, \$253,402, less dividend of January 1, amounting to \$174,584. Edmund G. Vaughan is president; Pedro Gomez Mena, Samuel M. Jarvis and W. A. Merchant, vice-presidents; H. Olavarria, cashier; W. A. M. Vaughan, assistant cashier; W. H. Morales, secretary; Henry M. Earle, New York, secretary; F. Sonderhof, manager of the exchange department, and Oscar Fontes Sterling, counsel.

**Railroad Reports.**

The Northern Central Railway Co. reports for March, 1906, comparison being made with March, 1905, as follows: Gross earnings, increase, \$130,800; expenses, increase, \$46,800; net earnings, increase, \$84,000. For the three months ended March 31 the gross earnings increased \$503,900, expenses increased \$165,000 and net earnings increased \$338,900.

The Louisiana & Arkansas Railroad Co. reports through Fisk & Robinson of New York for March gross earnings, 1906, \$107,406; 1905, \$82,129; operating expenses and taxes, 1906, \$97,045; 1905, \$46,078; net earnings, 1906, \$40,361; 1905, \$36,051. The gross earnings for the nine months ended March 31 were \$754,740, as compared with \$609,793, while the net earnings were \$283,006, as compared with \$230,055.

The Gulf & Ship Island Railroad Co. also reports through Fisk & Robinson for March, 1906, gross earnings, \$198,908; 1905, \$176,321; net earnings, 1906, \$60,289; 1905, \$53,202. For the nine months ended March 31 the gross earnings were \$1,565,976, as compared with \$1,397,203 last year, and the net earnings were \$509,661, as compared with \$347,793.

**New Corporations.**

It is reported that a new bank to be known as the Farmers' Bank is being organized at Donalds, S. C.

The First State Bank of Gans, I. T., has been organized with \$25,000 capital. S. Wilson of Latham, Kan., is president.

The Mountain State Investment Co. of Belington, W. Va., has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital by J. A. Viquesney and others.

The People's Bank of Blackstone, Va., capital \$35,000, has been organized with John S. Eps as president and W. M. White, cashier.

A new savings banks with \$25,000 capital is reported being organized at Anderson, S. C., by J. J. Fretwell, president of the People's Bank.

The Valle Platte Bank at Valle Platte, La., capital \$20,000, has been organized with R. L. Dercum as president and Thos. Reed vice-president.

The American Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Rutledge, Ga., has been granted a charter. The organizers are M. L. Wal-

lace, E. C. Ponder, W. P. Wallace, C. B. Bishop and P. R. Wallace, all of Morgan county.

The First National Bank of Goree, Texas, capital \$25,000, has been organized with R. E. Fowlkes, president, and D. L. Allen, cashier.

The First Bank of Pettigrew, Ark., has begun business with C. C. Lucas, president; J. F. Bretz, vice-president and cashier; E. E. Jetter, secretary.

It is reported that a State bank with \$30,000 capital has been organized at South McAlester, I. T. Dr. Leroy will be president, and J. C. Stalcup, cashier.

The Bank of Louin, capital \$25,000, has begun business at Louin, Miss., with Dr. G. W. Land, president; J. M. Boyd, vice-president, and J. M. Consley, cashier.

The Citizens' National Bank of Houston, Texas, is to begin business June 1 with J. M. West, president, and Jeff N. Miller and Edgar Watkins, vice-presidents.

The Prudential Trust Co. has been organized at Muskogee, I. T., with \$100,000 capital by Virgil R. Cross, H. B. Nelson, D. H. Middleton and George A. Murphy.

The Lumberport Industrial Co. of Lumberport, W. Va., capital \$20,000, has been incorporated by V. L. Horner and others for the purpose of dealing in stocks and bonds.

The Kinta State Bank of Kinta, I. T., capital \$25,000, has been organized with George W. Scott, president; Ernst Johnson, vice-president; Park Anderson, cashier.

A new banking company with \$12,000 capital has been organized at Nolensville, Tenn., S. G. Jenkins being president, and J. W. Williams and George Sanford, vice-presidents.

The Citizens' National Bank of Brownwood, Texas, capital \$100,000, has been approved. The organizers are I. J. Rice, J. A. Abney, A. L. Self, R. M. Low and F. S. Abney.

The Hartford Investment Co. has been incorporated at St. Louis, Mo., with \$150,000 capital, the incorporators being Frederick Schroeder, Juan B. Yzabal and Louise Riker.

The Bank of Vinson at Vinson, O. T., capital \$10,000, has been authorized to begin business with G. T. Gray, president; James Duffy, vice-president, and J. D. Moore, cashier.

The Citizens' National Bank of Lubbock, Texas, has been organized with \$50,000 capital. Geo. C. Wolfarth is president; R. C. Burns, vice-president, and R. B. Tudor, cashier.

The Enid National Bank of Enid, O. T., capital \$100,000, has been approved. The organizers are O. J. Fleming, S. T. Alton, M. Godeschalk, M. M. Callaway

The Prudential Trust Co. has been incorporated at Baltimore, Md., with \$1000 capital by Samuel M. Sachs, Frank W. Emory, Arthur P. Shanklin, John P. J. McNulty and Harry Hechheimer.

The Mehler Investment Co. has been incorporated at Louisville, Ky., with \$24,000 capital, the incorporators being William, John and L. A. Mehler, Lena M. Hill, Nettie Weber and Maggie Schanz.

The Chickasha National Bank of Chickasha, I. T., capital \$100,000, has been organized with the following officers: T. H. Dwyer, president; D. H. Sigmon, vice-president, and J. N. Cooke, cashier.

The City Bank & Trust Co. of Knoxville, Tenn., capital \$25,000, has been granted a charter. The incorporators are E. A. Cannon, J. L. Rogers, R. L. Rogers, J. W. Wishman and G. W. Montgomery.

The First National Bank of Portsmouth, Va., capital \$100,000, has been approved. The organizers are J. J. McPherson, Harry A. Brinkley, J. W. Brown, Jr., J. C. Emmerson and E. G. Irving of Newport News.

The Farmers and Merchants' National Bank of Rule, Texas, has been approved; capital \$25,000. The organizers are F. G. Alexander, Haskell, Texas; J. W. Kelley, W. H. Shelby, J. C. Bryant, J. E. Raines and J. E. Welch.

The Citizens' Banking Co. has been organized at Baxley, Ga., with \$150,000 capital. Among the stockholders are W. R. Beach of Waycross, W. W. Bennett, E. Jarman, J. H. Goodman, W. W. Graham, E. E. Mims and others.

The Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Waukomis, O. T., has been authorized to begin business with \$10,000 capital. J. T. Vance is president; A. C. Richardson, vice-president; A. H. Drew, cashier, and W. R. Austin, assistant cashier.

The Park Heights and West Arlington Permanent Building Association has been incorporated at Towson, Md., with \$250,000 capital by Patrick Flanagan, John J. Kelly, Jr., John Trainor, Edward H. Weiderhold and Samuel E. Pentz.

The Bank of Grove Hill at Grove Hill, Ala., capital \$25,000, has filed articles of incorporation, the incorporators being H. O. McMain, E. P. Chapman, C. J. Fleming, E. P. Wilson, Isaac Grant, W. Z. Rodgers, J. M. Cobbs and about 20 others.

The Farmers' National Bank of Rockwall, Texas, has been approved; capital \$25,000. The officers are W. H. Grove, president; J. T. Pemberton, M. L. Halford, J. R. Dumas, J. F. Corry and H. W. Chandler, vice-presidents; Mark Wheeler, cashier.

The Georgia, Alabama & Florida Live-Stock Insurance Co. of Blakeley, Ga., has been granted a charter. The incorporators are D. W. James, A. J. Singletary, C. E. Boyett, J. H. Coachman, J. W. Griffin, J. A. McLaurin, J. E. Martin, Jr., and W. G. Park.

The City National Bank of Frederick, O. T., capital \$25,000, has organized with the following officers: J. L. Lair, president; O. T. Hayward, vice-president; S. E. Patton, cashier; A. Lair, assistant cashier. This is a conversion of the First State Bank of Frederick.

The Cheyenne Cotton Exchange Bank of Cheyenne, O. T., capital \$10,000, has been granted a charter. The incorporators are Irving H. Wheatcroft and A. J. Wheatcroft of Providence, Ky.; W. O. Horr of Texino, C. B. Goode of Sayre, Field Sherman of Crawford.

The Mercantile National Bank of Brownwood, Texas, has made application for a charter. The organizers are Messrs. Hughes, Jackson, Bomar, Keeler and others. A trust company to be operated in conjunction with the bank has been organized by the same parties.

The Bristol Trust and Savings Bank of Bristol, Va., has been organized with \$100,

000 capital. Among those interested are A. P. Moore, who will be president, and J. D. Mitchell and R. B. Embree, vice-presidents; Lindsay Bunting, John T. Williams, Jr., Samuel McCrary, John H. Gose and others.

The Citizens' Building and Loan Association has been organized at Concord, N. C., by W. C. Houston, C. B. Wagoner, W. W. Flowe, M. L. Marsh, B. L. Hartsell, Joe P. Fisher, W. D. Pemberton, John Fox and W. C. Correll, and the following officers elected: President, W. C. Houston; vice-president, C. B. Wagoner; secretary and treasurer, John Fox; attorney, J. L. Crowell.

The Tidewater Bank at Portsmouth, Va., is reported to have begun business at High and Middle streets. The officers are T. L. Cleaton, president; R. S. Marshall, cashier, and Norman Cassell, general counsel; directors, Messrs. R. S. Brooks, W. H. Brinkley, W. K. Hodges, R. T. Hargroves, W. J. Codd, John A. Morris, E. R. Barksdale, E. L. Lash, Norman Cassell, John F. O'Connor and T. L. Cleaton.

The Bank of Commerce at Greenville, S. C., capital \$100,000, has been granted a charter. The directors are Col. B. A. Morgan, president; Dr. J. C. Brawley, vice-president, and Frank F. Martin, secretary and cashier; J. H. Morgan, J. Thomas Arnold, Dr. C. C. Jones, A. W. McDavid, J. N. Morgan, Postmaster J. F. Richardson, L. Ambercrombie, R. E. Johnson, B. F. Rush, C. C. Good and William Goldsmith, Jr.

The Forsyth Bank & Trust Co. of Kernesville, N. C., has begun business.

A State bank is reported organized at Yorkville, Tenn., with \$15,000 capital. The officers and signers are Dr. F. E. Wyatt, president; Joe S. McCarkle, vice-president; F. R. Nutley, cashier; directors, Dr. A. E. Turner, J. P. Hale, Dr. F. E. Wyatt, W. A. Menton, Howard Huie, J. S. McCarkle, S. D. Edmunston, H. Banks and R. G. Scott.

The Continental Bank & Trust Co., with \$400,000 capital, has been organized at Shreveport, La. Among the directors are James M. Smith, Baton Rouge; G. W. Signor, Shreveport; F. T. Whited, Alden Bridge; J. C. Trichel, Natchitoches; S. B. McCutchen, Shreveport; A. Breton, New Orleans; J. M. Tucker, Shreveport; W. E. Millsaps, Shreveport; W. P. Burke, New Orleans; S. H. Bolinger, Minor Meriwether, W. W. Burton and L. E. Thomas of Shreveport. L. E. Thomas and J. C. Trichel, Jr., have been chosen president and cashier, respectively.

The Valdosta Bank & Trust Co. of Valdosta, Ga., capital \$200,000, will, it is reported, begin business May 15 with the following officers: B. P. Jones, president; Frank Roberts, first vice-president; C. L. Smith, second vice-president; C. L. Jones, cashier; W. H. Mashburn, assistant cashier, and Woodward & Smith, attorneys; board of trustees, B. P. Jones, W. B. Conoley, W. B. Johnson, J. T. Roberts, C. L. Smith, C. L. Jones, J. H. Simms, W. J. Kelley, G. E. Swindle, W. L. Fender, W. H. Mashburn, H. L. Boone, O. K. Jones, George Varn and Frank Roberts.

The Fourteenth Street Savings Bank has been organized at Washington, D. C., with \$100,000 capital. The following officers have been elected: Charles A. Douglas, president; John A. Payne, first vice-president; John L. Karrick, second vice-president; H. C. Bryson, secretary and treasurer, and A. E. L. Leckie, counsel; directors, J. L. Karrick, John A. Payne, E. C. Thomas, John H. Nolan, Donald C. MacLeod, T. W. Stubblefield, A. E. L. Leckie, J. Miller Kenyon, Chas. A. Douglas, H. C. Bryson, John Doyle Carmody, Howard Boyd, Benjamin Bramlage and S. D. Branson.

### New Securities.

Ardmore, I. T.—The \$120,000 of water, sewer and school bonds have been purchased at a premium of 1.034% by Mason, Lewis & Co. of Chicago. The firm agreed to retire \$25,000 of the old bonds at the same figure.

Belington, W. Va.—Mr. S. A. Kean of Chicago has been awarded at a premium of \$200 the \$20,000 of 5 per cent. 20-year sewer and street-improvement bonds.

Bishopville, S. C.—The city recently voted in favor of issuing \$5000 of 6 per cent. 20-40-year water-works extension bonds.

Centerville, Miss.—The city has voted to issue \$12,500 of school-building bonds.

Chicago, Texas.—An issue of \$5000 of 5 per cent. 5-20-year Dawson county courthouse bonds has been approved and registered.

Denton, Md.—An issue of \$3000 of sewer bonds has been voted by the city.

Edinburg, Va.—The city has voted to issue \$20,000 of water-works bonds.

Fitzgerald, Ga.—It is stated that the election to decide the question of issuing \$30,000 of 4½ per cent. 30-year school-building bonds is to be held May 8.

Gadsden, Ala.—The city has sold \$15,000 of the \$150,000 of water-works bonds, and the unsold balance of \$135,000, which were to have been sold through A. L. Rich & Co. of Cincinnati, will now be offered to other firms.

Gainesboro, Tenn.—It is reported that \$6000 of 6 per cent. 10-20-year school-building bonds have been sold at par to local parties.

Goodwater, Ala.—Bids will be received by J. C. Carmichael, mayor, until 8 P. M. May 23 for 10,000 of 5 per cent. 20-year electric-light bonds.

Gulfport, Miss.—Messrs. Seasongood & Mayer of Cincinnati have purchased at 102.68¢ the \$32,500 of 5 per cent. 20-year municipal improvement bonds.

Guthrie, O. T.—The city has voted to issue \$15,000 of water-works bonds.

Hemphill, Texas.—An issue of \$30,000 of 4 per cent. 10-40-year Sabine county courthouse bonds has been approved and registered.

Huntsville, Ala.—The \$10,000 of 6 per cent. municipal street bonds have been sold at a premium of \$350 to Luke Matthews of Huntsville.

Jackson, Miss.—It is said that the election to decide the question of issuing \$250,000 of water-works bonds failed to carry.

Knoxville, Tenn.—It is stated that the \$750,000 of 4 per cent. water-works bonds have not been sold.

Leesville, Va.—The town council has been authorized to issue \$30,000 of water-works bonds.

Meridian, Miss.—The board of aldermen has adopted a resolution providing for an issue of \$15,000 of bonds for erection of central fire station.

Molina, Ga.—The city has voted in favor of issuing \$4000 of 6 per cent. 10-year school-building bonds.

Montgomery, Ala.—The Fourth National Bank of Montgomery has been awarded at 103.5625 and accrued interest the \$75,000 of school-building bonds.

Morgantown, W. Va.—On May 12 an election is to be held to vote on the question of issuing \$85,000 of 5 per cent. 5-20-year Monongalia bridge bonds.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Fourth National Bank of Nashville has been awarded at 102 an issue of \$50,000 of 4 per cent. sewer bonds.

Nashville, Tenn.—The city has voted to issue \$150,000 of street bonds.

North Birmingham, Ala.—Bids will be received until May 15 for \$50,000 of sewer, \$40,000 water extension and \$10,000 electric-light extension 5 per cent. 30-year bonds. T. H. Friel is mayor.

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Okeemah, I. T.—The \$12,500 of school bonds have been approved, and it is stated will soon be offered for sale.

Orangeburg, S. C.—An election is to be held, it is reported, to vote on the question of issuing \$50,000 of sewerage-system bonds.

Osceola, Ark.—The \$31,000 of 5 per cent. 20-year water-works bonds are being offered at private sale by the board of improvement.

Pembroke, Ga.—Bids will be received by R. S. Burgess, city treasurer, until 10 A. M. May 22 for \$8000 of 5 per cent. 20-year bonds.

Punta Gorda, Fla.—The MANUFACTURERS' RECORD has received information from the mayor confirming the report that the city will issue \$14,000 of water-works bonds.

Roscoe, Texas.—Roscoe Independent School District has voted in favor of issuing \$6000 of school-building bonds.

[For Additional Financial News, See Page 36.]



